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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00	to 9.30	" 10 "
9.30	to 11.00	" 15 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "

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3.50 p.m.	to 9.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
9.30 p.m.	to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.		

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAY.

7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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11.30	to 12.00 noon	" 10 "
12.30 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 2.30	" 15 "
2.30	to 3.00	" 10 "
3.00	to 3.30	" 15 "
3.30	to 4.00	" 10 "

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On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.	No. 5 Through Express p.m.	No. 6 Local p.m.	No. 7 Through Express p.m.	No. 8 Local p.m.
CANTON (Tat Shee Tan)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30
SEK LUNG	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.45	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.45	arr. 2.45	arr. 3.45	arr. 4.45	arr. 5.45
Shun Chan	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50
Shum Wan	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00
Shum Wan	dep. 9.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 3.10	dep. 4.10	dep. 5.10	dep. 6.10
Shum Wan	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20	dep. 5.20	dep. 6.20
Shum Wan	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30
Shum Wan	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.40	dep. 1.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 6.40
Shum Wan	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 6.50
Shum Wan	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00
Shum Wan	dep. 10.10	dep. 11.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 3.10	dep. 4.10	dep. 5.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 7.10
Shum Wan	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20	dep. 5.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 7.20
Shum Wan	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30
Shum Wan	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 7.40
Shum Wan	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.50
Shum Wan	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 11 Through Express p.m.	No. 12 Local p.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 15 Through Express p.m.	No. 16 Local p.m.
Shum Wan	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30
Shum Wan	dep. 7.40	dep. 8.40	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.40	dep. 1.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40
Shum Wan	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50
Shum Wan	dep. 8.00	dep. 9.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00
Shum Wan	dep. 8.10	dep. 9.10	dep. 12.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 3.10	dep. 4.10	dep. 5.10
Shum Wan	dep. 8.20	dep. 9.20	dep. 12.20	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20	dep. 5.20
Shum Wan	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.30	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30
Shum Wan	dep. 8.40	dep. 9.40	dep. 12.40	dep. 1.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 5.40
Shum Wan	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.50	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50
Shum Wan	dep. 9.00	dep. 10.00	dep. 1.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00
Shum Wan	dep. 9.10	dep. 10.10	dep. 1.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 3.10	dep. 4.10	dep. 5.10	dep. 6.10
Shum Wan	dep. 9.20	dep. 10.20	dep. 1.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20	dep. 5.20	dep. 6.20
Shum Wan	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.30	dep. 1.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30
Shum Wan	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.40	dep. 1.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 6.40
Shum Wan	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.50	dep. 1.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 6.50
Shum Wan	dep. 10.00	dep. 11.00	dep. 2.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00
Shum Wan	dep. 10.10	dep. 11.10	dep. 2.10	dep. 3.10	dep. 4.10	dep. 5.10	dep. 6.10	dep. 7.10
Shum Wan	dep. 10.20	dep. 11.20	dep. 2.20	dep. 3.20	dep. 4.20	dep. 5.20	dep. 6.20	dep. 7.20
Shum Wan	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.30	dep. 2.30	dep. 3.30	dep. 4.30	dep. 5.30	dep. 6.30	dep. 7.30
Shum Wan	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.40	dep. 2.40	dep. 3.40	dep. 4.40	dep. 5.40	dep. 6.40	dep. 7.40
Shum Wan	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.50	dep. 2.50	dep. 3.50	dep. 4.50	dep. 5.50	dep. 6.50	dep. 7.50
Shum Wan	dep. 11.00	dep. 12.00	dep. 3.00	dep. 4.00	dep. 5.00	dep. 6.00	dep. 7.00	dep. 8.00

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Breadth at Entrance on bottom	77 "	62 "	52 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	38 "	34 "	34 "

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IMPRESSIONS OF HOME
BY A FORMER HONGKONG
RESIDENT.

LONDON, June 25th.

"GERMAN RENEGE."

June, 1919, will ever be memorable in the history of the world for at least three events, if I may now write of the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Germany (announced to take place to-morrow) as one of the outstanding events of the month. The others I have in mind are the dramatic scuttling of the German Fleet, intended under the care of German skeleton crews, at Scapa Flow, and the first flights across the Atlantic.

The destruction of the German Fleet at Scapa Flow on the eve of the signature of Peace can only serve to emphasise the fact that the Germans are a race whose promises cannot be trusted; yet in the communication in which they announce themselves ready to sign the conditions of peace they prate amazingly about the "honour" of the German people. "Three times in a brief letter the German Government insists on something which is called 'the honour of the German people.'" The peace conditions are alleged to pursue the object of "taking away the honour of the German people," and the Government takes comfort in the declaration that "the honour of the German people will remain untouched by any act of violence." The German people accept the Treaty, the Note says, because, after the frightful sufferings of the last few years, they "lack all means of defending their honour by external action."

The *Freit Journal* has the best comment on this. "The German honour," it says, "is the stuff which has not been stained by the violation of Belgium, by the massacres at Dinant, by the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*, by the assassination of Captain Fryatt and Miss Cavell, and so many other victims, or by the blood of 10,000,000 soldiers, without counting women and children. But what really damages this 'honour,' made in Germany, is the admission of the fault committed in planning the war and the punishment of the Kaiser and his accomplices."

The world during the past five years, if it has not learnt to understand German psychology, has learnt at least to recognise it, and the new Germany will be shown a very different "honour" than she has up to the present before the Powers of the world will agree to admit her again to the comity of nations.

A DEMOCRATIC CITIZEN'S ARMY.

Our military leaders do not seem to have any sublime faith in the abolition of war by the League of Nations. When Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Admiral Sir David Beatty were presented the other day, at the Guildhall, with civic swords of honour, Sir Douglas Haig gave utterance to views on the subject which have not been well received in certain political circles. "My message to you, and through you to the Empire, is that who has seen enough of war to make me determined to spend my utmost efforts to prevent its recurrence," he said, "is to urge you, now that the war has given you at once the reason and the opportunity to do so, to set up forthwith the League of Nations, a strong citizen army on territorial basis, an organisation that shall ensure that every adventurous citizen shall come forward when the next crisis comes, not as a willing, patriotic, but militarily ignorant, volunteer, but as a trained man." In addition, he said there must be our highly-trained professional army to maintain the standard of our military knowledge and to meet the daily needs of a police force to our vast Empire, and there must be also, proper and efficient training schools and staff colleges that the higher arts of war may be kept abreast of the times. I notice that Major-General Fielding, commanding the London District, took up the refrain at the first revived London meeting of the Infantry Rifle Clubs. He urged all Englishmen to join rifle clubs to learn to defend their country. This was not militarism, he said, but common-sense, as the best way to stop war was to be prepared for it. But when two nations, or a dozen, prepare for it, when then?

THE ARMY EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES.

It is not generally realised what great educational experiments have been carried out in the British army during the time of war. On the invitation of the Chief of the Imperial Staff, representatives of the Universities and other higher educational institutions met representatives of the Dominions in conference at Australia House the other day, for the discussion of educational problems which have presented themselves to the Imperial Educational Committee of the War Office as the result of experience gained in the working of educational schemes in the Armies. The object has been to try to weave education into the life of the soldier; to bring the profession of arms close up to modern thought and modern science; and to hand back soldiers and sailors to civil life not only as good soldiers and sailors, but as good citizens. At one time no fewer than 3,000,000 were under educational training. "Never in history," said the Minister of Education, "had an educational experiment been conducted on so large a scale." Mr. Fisher spoke of the movement as one of incredible promise and fertility. In this great Empire scheme, to which every part of the Empire has contributed independently, they had, he said, the germ of an all-empire educational organisation. The Minister mentioned that the schools for officers and non-commissioned officers at Oxford and Cambridge had demonstrated the truth of the proposition that when they got a number of intelligent men together who wanted to learn a thing they could acquire the requisite knowledge in an infinitely short space of time. There was a very interesting exchange of views at the Conference, and it is clear that the imperial education scheme will not expire with the war.

THE CHANGING HABITS OF GREATER LONDON. Evidence which a Committee of London M.P.s has been working on the subject of the manifest inadequacy of London's traffic facilities throws an interesting

light on the revolution which has taken place in recent years in the habits of Greater London. Apart from the fact that the population of Greater London increased from 6,777,645 in 1904 to 7,485,278 in 1914, the statistics given in evidence showed an enormous increase in local travelling. For example, the general manager of the County Council tramways stated that in 1904 the number of journeys per head of the population was 130.5, and in 1914, 270.3, an increase in ten years of 139; and, as to these latter figures, the witness added that it might safely be assumed that the number of journeys per head of the population has at least doubled during the last fifteen years. The causes of this development are obvious. The reduction in the hours of labour which has taken place in recent years is one important factor; the large increase in the number of people employed is another. Tens of thousands of girls, who, in other times, would rarely have visited the City or the West End, now come backwards and forwards daily, and combined with this, there is the increasing tendency of large numbers of people to do their shopping at large central emporiums instead of at small local shops. As regards pleasure, the same tendency exists. The introduction of daylight saving has led to more travelling after the day's work is done. Despite the greatly increased attraction of the suburbs, there is a large number of people who will be content with nothing short of the best, and the transport of theatregoers, both by day and by night, is a very considerable business. The popularity of picture palaces, which are generally as plentiful now as public houses, also leads to a good deal of local travelling, and the present difficulty of obtaining houses "was another cause suggested to the Committee by the general manager of the tramways."

The traffic congestion is certainly very great, for the war not only put a stop to the construction of new roads, but kept pace with the growing traffic requirements, but it is led to a severe curtailment of the omnibus services, and the tram services also, in many places—at the very time, too, when war work was producing a vast increase in the number of travellers. The Chairman of the L.C.C. Highways Committee admitted that, in the year ended March last, though the L.C.C. tramways, owing to war conditions, covered considerably less mileage than in 1913-14, they carried 114,000,000 passengers. Recently, military lorries have been employed on the streets to relieve the traffic congestion in certain parts of London. This vehicle is christened the "lorraine." Gradually, too, the omnibus companies are putting on more "busses," but it will be some time yet, I imagine, before we hear of any further development of the tube system. Present-day costs of construction are prohibitive.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The cost of living is a subject of very general interest to English people abroad as well as at home. "Prices of food and clothes still rising," is a headline I saw in a London paper a day or two ago, and some examples were given of the alleged results of decontrol. Thus, margarine, when decontrolled, sank to 8d. a pound. Today it is 2s. and the same on the outlook be 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. within the next fortnight. Eggs will be 8d. each by October, and the 9d. egg will be a feature of Christmas-tide. "Veal to-day is ranging from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. a pound. As to tea, the Ministry of Food adopted the method of putting big quantities on the market, yet speculation and many influences make it very difficult to keep the price down at its present inflated figure. In the matter of clothing, it is added, the outlook is no better. The following instances are given of present prices:—Straw hat, sold at 6s. 8d. before the war, are selling at 21s. in the City today; stockings, considered moderate value, were 1s. 6d. before the war, but now are 21s. 6d. some months ago, are ticketed at 35s.; and the suit of clothes at 61 guineas is now the lowest "wearable" price for the junior clerk."

Sir Auckland Geddes has just been telling an audience in the north of England that "the prices of food next winter will climb to a level none dreamed of." It is not gather that Mr. Roberts, the Food Controller, takes quite so serious a view of the situation. While Sir Auckland Geddes was uttering his grave warning at Crewe, Mr. Roberts was trying to convince a Labour Conference, at the Ministry of Food, that prices "have steadily declined since the Armistice." Judging from the exclamations as the speech proceeded, it was a very sceptical company that he was addressing, but the statistics of the Ministry of Food, he said, showed that the price of food had fallen 29 per cent. since the signing of the Armistice. Last November the cost of food was 133 per cent. above the pre-war level; at the beginning of June it was 104 per cent. above the pre-war level.

The popular idea is that the concessions which have been made to the demand for the removal of control—largely from interested quarters—are having the inevitable result of "sending prices up by leaps and bounds." The Consumers' Council, which claims to represent by fiction more than five million heads of families, has been actively resisting the demand for decontrol until there are manifestly sufficient supplies to keep down prices. The Food Controller admits the rise in the price of food, but says it is the price of food, not the price of the price. "If the Government had not to buy food in America, the price dictated by America must be paid." That is not the view taken of the matter by the Consumers' Council, apparently. Mr. Hyndman, a member of that Council, has been explaining in the Press that the rise in the price of margarine is largely due to profiteering in the vegetable oils. "Palm kernels, which were 28s. a ton when they were shipped, went up to nearly double this price during the voyage. There was no question of labour there; it was simply an illustration of profiteering at the expense of the consumer." Mr. Hyndman quoted cheese as another example. "The Government were offered a large quantity in

Canada at 100s. a hundredweight. The Treasury refused to find the money. The cheese at once went up to 147s. and is now between 185s. and 170s." It is not a question of production at all; it is a question of the necessities of people who want it." According to the Consumers' Council, "the American Trusts have laid their hands largely on the world's supplies of eggs, cheese, fish, vegetable oil products—in fact on nearly every kind of essential foodstuff."

Mr. Roberts' view is that for certain articles the price for next winter, "for obvious seasonal reasons," would be higher than now, but he considers they are not likely to be higher than last winter. If there is security, he said, there must be control to prevent profiteering; and he announced that he had come to the conclusion that in the interest of the consuming public it is desirable to retain control at least through the coming winter.

Several things have happened upsetting the calculations on which the Ministry has been proceeding. We have had seven or eight weeks of uninterrupted sunshine, and "the protracted drought" has adversely affected home food supplies. Then the shipping situation has not eased to the extent expected; the Minister observed that the output of new ships has been only about half the estimate. Furthermore, the export trade is not reviving so rapidly as was hoped. "If we have not the goods to exchange for food, we have to furnish credit, and the financial world is not so favourably situated, so far as our country is concerned." In this connection, I notice that Sir Auckland Geddes told his audience that the money that is being squandered on things which are of no value is colossal, and the work that is supplying these things is of no value. In the reconstruction of the State, he said, for instance, it was a fact that more beer was being brewed now than before the war. Yet the alleged scarcity of beer is a standing joke. Sir Auckland Geddes explained this by saying that "it is being swilled at twice the rate, because there was more time to drink it in, and more money to pay for it." He is alluding, I take it, to the shorter hours of labour and increased wages, for public houses are open fewer hours than before the war. As a result of this increased consumption of beer, he said, brewers had to send overseas for more hops and barley, and he went on to explain that the same thing was happening with half a hundred different things. "By sending overseas for beer, silk for stockings and feathers for hats, we are increasing our debt overseas for things that do not matter. What we have to get is food, raw material, cotton, rubber, iron and steel, zinc, copper, oil, wool, jute." Bread next winter, Sir Auckland said, was more important than feathers.

The average person sums up the explanation of high prices in the one word "Profiteering." But the Food Controller says it is not only scarcity, not only profiteering, but *depreciated currency*. "In fact," he spoke of this as "a great, if not the greatest, factor." This is something the proletariat does not quite understand. When Sir Auckland Geddes prophesied that the price of food next winter would climb to a level none dreamed of, a member of the audience shouted "More wages, as if that were the remedy." Sir Auckland Geddes had to explain that there would be no money for wages if it had to go overseas for food. A feature which both speeches under notice had in common was the emphasis they laid on the necessity for increased production to effect exchanges. If the nation consumes at a greater rate than it produces, said the Food Controller, it must speedily be doomed to disaster. Sir Auckland Geddes asserted that our manufacturers were forced to charge twice as much as America, and that there are fewer markets in the world than ever before. Another point in his speech was his condemnation of the "stark, staring lunacy of mill-owners who limited their output to get higher prices, and of operators who limited their output to get more work for more people." Yet, as regards the general situation, Sir Auckland announced himself as "not pessimistic" because he had the greatest trust in the intelligence and public spirit of the people which, in perhaps, another way of saying we shall "muddle through."

PROSPERITY OF THE PORT OF LONDON.

Whatever the future may have in store for England in the way of commercial prosperity, the evidence at the London Docks at the present time shows what is described by an official of the Port of London authority as "a tremendous revival in business." The tendency at present is for ships to arrive more quickly than they can all be dealt with. These ships are all bringing general cargoes to London. "The docks are as full as they have ever been in the history of the port, although the actual tonnage of shipping has not yet reached the level of 1914." The great new Dock, known for the present as the Albert Dock extension, is nearing completion. This new Dock has a water area of sixty-five acres and over two miles of quays.

HOTEL CHARGES IN CHINA.

Europe is not the only continent of famine prices at the present time. A correspondent of the *Drapers' Organiser* says that the cost of living is very high in China. In the foreign quarters of the great ports, the ordinary rate per day for a single room, heavily furnished, including food is at least £7 to £8 per day, equal to 23s. 4d. to 30s. Extras are expensive as well as necessary; for water is dangerous to drink and consequently all drinks are extra. I should say that as a minimum a traveller would have to allow anything from 30s. to 40s. per day for expenses when residing in hotels on business. This estimate, of course, would vary according to exchange, which cannot be overlooked in China, for one's expenses are mostly in dollars. A present £1 only equals 8s. Some years ago £1 was worth \$10, but this is not likely to occur again for some years.

COL JOHN WARD, M.P.
WITH THE 25TH MIDDLESEX IN
SIBERIA.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Strait Times*, Colonel Ward, M.P., gave some account of the doings of his battalion and expressed hopeful views regarding the future evolution of order out of Russia's present troubles. The battalion landed at Vladivostok on July 29th last year. Two days after arriving at Vladivostok the Twenty-fifth were in action. The Red forces had attacked, and a combined force of Japanese, British and French was hurried forward to the Ussuri, to join with the Czechs in repelling them. This was successfully done, and the Middlesex men bore themselves creditably in the fighting.

"It then became a question," said Colonel Ward, "of organising a permanent scheme of resistance to the enemy. It was no use destroying them haphazard—some constructional work was necessary—and it was therefore decided by the Allies that a government representing the whole of Russia should be established at Omsk. We were sent five thousand miles into the country to represent the British Mission, and arrived at Omsk in the early days of October after a highly interesting journey. Since then the Omsk Government has accomplished wonders in reducing the country to order and establishing something like human society."

The Twenty-fifth are at present at Vladivostok awaiting supplies and transport. Colonel Ward has been ordered home for consultation with the Government, but cannot say whether his work in Siberia is finished. For all he knows he may be returning there. He hopes, however, to have some opportunity at home of resuming his long interrupted Parliamentary duties.

Colonel Ward paid a tribute to the work of General Knox, Chief of the British Military Mission, who is now at Omsk. "I think," he said, "that a great deal of the success accomplished by the British intervention in Siberia is due entirely to the personality of General Knox, and I was extremely pleased to hear of the honour he has secured."

THE PRESENT POSITIONS.

Colonel Ward's opinion on the future of Russia is interesting. He said: "Since Admiral Kolchak accepted the dictatorship and has received the continued assistance of the British Government in organising and equipping his army the situation has steadily improved, and a centre has been formed around which the elements of Russian society can be gathered. General Denikin has made known to the world that he accepts Admiral Kolchak's leadership, and the two forces are working in harmony. I think they are well on the way to dealing with the Bolshevik menace. A great difficulty up to now has been the big supply of arms and ammunition in Bolshevik hands. When the late Russian army broke up a good many of the officers were patriotic enough to remove stores from the front to prevent them falling into German hands. They were taken to magazines in central European Russia which the Bolsheviks afterwards held, with the result that supplies for an army of 16,000,000 men were in their possession. "Thus the Soviet government had ample supplies, while the forces opposing it, north, south and east had to rely almost exclusively on outside help. In addition, central European Russia supplies all the manufacturing districts, and until the capture of Perm and the country north of the Urals there were no means by which the armies of Russia could be made even approximately self-supporting. Machinery was destroyed by the Bolshevik factories were wantonly burnt down, and in addition most of the expert workmen were forcibly taken away and compelled to work for the Soviet government or else murdered."

It was only by the help of European nations friendly to order that it was possible for Admiral Kolchak to secure the requisite resistance to Bolshevism necessary to tackle the task in the way which has been done. The overwhelming proportion of this support came entirely from Britain."

JAPANESE COMPETITION.
A MISUSED OPPORTUNITY.

The demand for goods has been so great that shipments would be accepted (during the war) though only a fraction of the consignment was any use. But Japan, whose name was sufficiently bad already, is now a by-word all over the world for dishonest work. Foreign buyers were in many cases as dishonest as the manufacturers. They bought at any price, paid bribes and black-mail to get freight space, and shipped abroad the most disgraceful rubbish which ever left a factory. The extension of the inspection scheme, instead of making things better, only made them a great deal worse. The protest raised in these columns against the extension of the inspection system was, of course, a voice crying in the wilderness. It is significant that there was no Japanese who of it: There are Japanese manufacturers and exporters who are just as honest, and as careful as the best foreign exporters, but they are not in sufficiently strong force to make their voice heard in condemnation of a foolish and mischievous system which, instead of preserving Japan's reputation, is a direct means of ruining it.

When it was found that no work was too bad to find a customer, and that hardly any was too bad to get past a judiciously manipulated inspector, there was a deliberate attempt to boycott the conscientious foreign merchant.

Japan has made money; there can be no doubt of that. With the capital in hand it is possible for her to set to work seriously and try to do good work, but, judging from past experience, the prospects of her doing so are not bright. She has had an opportunity unique in industrial history of building up permanent trade and a high reputation, and she has deliberately flung it away for the sake of a dishonest profit. *—Japan Chronicle.*

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CORRESPONDENCE.
ABOLITION OF THE PASS
OFFICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR.—Most of the war restrictions have now been withdrawn, and it is difficult to see the necessity for retaining the Pass Office. I believe we have no longer any fear of enemies or spies in our midst; even if there be any they can serve no purpose as the war is over. Let us hope therefore that the present irritating restrictions on our movements will be withdrawn without further delay.—Yours, etc.

A. CITIZEN.

Hongkong, August 5th, 1910.

THE RICE RIOTS.
MORE TROUBLE.GOVERNMENT'S REDUCTION OF
PRICES CRITICISED.

Although the city, on the whole, has been much quieter than it was last week there have been occasional attempts at mobbing rice-stores and cargo-houses. In most instances the rioters do not seem to be deterred by the presence of the Police guarding the various stores; on the contrary, they appear to welcome arrest and conviction as the only means of obtaining food.

Yesterday morning looting took place in Connaught Road central and near the Western Market. A crowd of about 300 persons participated and a large quantity of rice was stolen. In one instance a Chinese woman had managed to purchase a bag of rice and hired a coolie to carry it to her house. On the way, two men snatched the bag and made off with it.

Speaking to a well-known Chinese gentleman yesterday, a reporter of this paper was informed that the congee kitchens were nothing but a farce. The hoodlums in the different districts were distributed in the operation were the only persons who benefited. It was impossible for women and children to force themselves through the crowd to obtain the congee, and therefore they, the most deserving, received no benefit.

Of the Government's reduction in the price of rice the gentleman spoke with seething irony. "A generous reduction," Very generous I should think. So generous that the Government will have to take special care that they do not ruin the Colony financially." Continuing he stated that if the Government had let the prices remain as they were it would have been better. As it was, the only difference was a mere handful of rice extra. This would not stop starvation. He expressed serious trouble in a few days if this sort of thing continued. What he was most surprised at, he said, was that the coolies had not refused to load rice for Japanese firms who were the principal exporters.

AT THE MAGISTRACY. Yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a bag of rice valued at \$20.

It appeared that defendant stole the rice from a store in the Western Market and took it to his home, followed by a *juki*, who had him arrested. Defendant stated that he stole the rice to feed a starving family.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

Another Chinese, arrested in the Central district with a bag of rice in his possession, was given six weeks' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
OPIUM.

\$5,000 FINE IMPOSED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth, sixteen years of age, was charged with being in unlawful possession of 17½ taels of opium.

Serjeant Bond stated that he noticed a sampan leaving the *Chunging* in suspicious circumstances, and he followed it in the Police launch. The defendant, who was in charge of the sampan, threw a bag overboard as soon as he saw witness. The bag was fished out of the water, and found to contain opium.

Mr. Orme fined defendant \$5,000, with the alternative of eight months' hard labour.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The result of the Mixed Four-somes competition played on the Deep Water Bay course on August 2nd, 3rd, and 4th is as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock	88-5 = 93
Miss A. Gordon and Mr. Leith	93-6 = 99
Mr. and Mrs. Maitland	92-4 = 96
Miss Moxon and Capt. Murray	95-10 = 105
Mr. and Mrs. H. Humphreys	96-7 = 103
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Smith	94-4 = 98
Mr. and Mrs. Moxon	96-5 = 101
Com. and Mrs. Kilgour	100-9 = 109
Capt. and Mrs. Gray	97-7 = 104

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending August 2nd is as follows:

Receipts for week	Aggregate for 31 weeks
Tram	14,046
Tram	12,312
Tram	1,173
Tram	23,530

HONGKONG SANITARY
BOARD.
THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK.

The fortnightly meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. Gibson, president and there were also present the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Lieut-Col. Crisp, Drs. W. M. Koch, and F. M. G. Ozorio. Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mrs. A. D. Hickling (M.O.H.) and Mr. C. M. W. Reynolds (Secretary).

With regard to the outbreak of cholera in Hongkong, Mrs. Hickling said: A fortnight ago I reported two cases of cholera among Filipinos and one case among the Chinese. Since then, several cases of enteritis have been notified, but of these only four have been confirmed as cholera: one from Kowloon, one from an abode on a boat in the harbour, and one from Hongkong. All these were Chinese cases. The Filipinos were kept under observation at Kennedy Town and have since left the island. None of them was found to be a carrier of cholera.

Dr. Koch: Have any steps been taken to detect the possible source of origin? It seems to me that mere notification does not meet the matter.

The Chairman replied that, so far as they knew, they were able to trace the history of the disease in connection with the Filipinos, but the other cases had occurred at different places and there did not seem to be any connection between them.

Dr. Koch: That would indicate that the source of origin is likely to be widespread.

The Chairman: That is negated by the small number of cases.

Mrs. Hickling stated that enquiries had been discovered that people obtained their water from the taps and their fruit from the vicinity of the places where cholera cases had occurred.

Dr. Koch: It would be a good plan to make arrangements to have the water-supply examined bacteriologically.

Mrs. Hickling replied that that had been done.

The Chairman remarked that cholera was not due to the water-supply.

Dr. Koch: I certainly do not think it is.

Dr. Ozorio: How many cases of cholera were there on the *Siberia Maru*?

The Chairman replied that there was suspected cholera, but it was not confirmed. A case reported as cholera was sent for bacteriological examination.

Dr. Koch wished to know something about the British boy who died of plague. Mrs. Hickling stated that the boy was the adopted child of a woman in South Africa, who was married to a Chinese and came to Hongkong from Swatow on her way to South Africa. The woman and the boy were staying at the Great Eastern Hotel, having been in the Colony for 23 days before the child died.

FACTORY REGULATIONS.

A letter from the Government relative to the proposed by-law governing overcrowding in workshops and factories was laid on the table. The Chairman explained that it was to the effect that members of the Chinese community were being consulted, with reference to the Board's recommendations, and that therefore the Government were not prepared to accept the recommendations at present.

This was all the business of interest.

EATING POISONED DOG.
THIRTY CHINESE REPORTED TO
BE DEAD.

A report from Canton has been received in Hongkong to the effect that thirty Chinese have died as a result of eating a poisoned dog.

It appears that the dog, owned by a wealthy Chinese merchant, was bitten by a poisonous snake and died a few hours later. Its master ordered a *juki* to remove the body for burial, and the man pretended to obey the order. In the hope, however, of obtaining a dollar or two, the man sold the body to a Chinese hawk, who, unaware that the dog had died from poisoning, prepared a delectable dish from its remains and sold it to the streets. Over forty coolies bought the food and ate it, and a few hours later, several fell dead in the street. It is stated that thirty out of the forty have died, while the other ten are in hospital undergoing treatment. The *juki* and the hawk have been arrested on a charge of murder by the Canton authorities.

CHINESE LUNATIC RUNS
AMOK.INJURES THREE MEN WITH
POCKET-KNIFE.

Canton Road, Kowloon, was the scene on Monday afternoon, of considerable disorder, consequent on a Chinese lunatic running amok and wounding three men with a pocket-knife.

The assailant, a man aged about 35 years, is said to be subject to hallucinations, and was always under the impression that he was being shadowed. He used to tell people that his friends were waiting to kill him without any provocation. On Monday afternoon he was walking along Canton Road when he noticed three men following. These men, it may be mentioned, were going on some business of their own. Suddenly the lunatic attacked them with a pen-knife, inflicting rather serious injuries. Police whistles were blown, the lunatic was arrested, and the injured men removed to the King Wah Hospital.

When the defendant was produced before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, it was suggested that he should be kept under medical observation for a week.

Mr. Orme made the necessary order.

MUTINY ON THE "TAI MING."
ATTEMPT TO THROW THIRD
ENGINEER INTO A FURNACE.RINGLEADER AND TWO CON-
FEDERATES IMPRISONED.

While the *Tai Ming*, a British vessel and a frequent caller at this port, was on her voyage from Manila to Cebu, at 12.30 a.m. on July 18th, three Chinese firemen mutinied and attempted to throw Mr. L. Teyssander, third Engineer, into the furnace. But for the timely arrival of the chief Engineer, who heard sounds of a struggle emanating from the engine-room, a ghastly crime would have been committed. As it was, the third Engineer, who is a Spaniard, sustained severe bruises and was laid up for over two weeks. When the *Tai Ming* put into port on Monday, the ringleader and two of his confederates were given into custody. They were produced at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a charge of assault.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, prosecuting, announced that he wished to add a further charge of doing grievous bodily harm. The men were accused of throwing the third Engineer into the furnace, but had not succeeded. He thought they should be committed for trial, as an example to others similarly-minded. In nearly every vessel there was only a handful of European officers in charge of a large Chinese crew, and these officers had to maintain discipline. It was a case in which exemplary punishment was required, and the officers did not want to take the law into their own hands, they were seeking the assistance of the Court. When men were in the habit of stirring up strife on a ship they must be punished severely.

Mr. Orme said he would hear the evidence first and then decide whether the circumstances justified exemplary punishment.

Mr. Lewis: Attempting to throw a man into a furnace is an absolutely ghastly thing.

Mr. L. Teyssander, the complainant, stated that on the night in question he was on duty in the engine-room with the first and second defendants, while the third defendant was on duty in the stokehold. He noticed the second defendant moaning about the engine-room for nearly five minutes, apparently in search of tools. Noticing that the steam-gauge was going back for want of pressure, he touched the second defendant on the shoulder and told him to go to the stokehold and put on steam. The first defendant, on hearing witness' order, jumped up and said to the second defendant, in English: "You go up top-side." Witness asked first defendant what he meant by countermanning his orders, adding: "Who are you to give orders? I am the engineer on watch, and I want my orders carried out."

The two men then went to the stokehold in Chinese, and the second defendant seized him by the legs. Witness lost his balance and clung on to the man's neck, whereupon the first defendant attempted to strike him on the head with a spanner. Witness ducked, and the blow fell on the nape of his neck, causing great pain. He was unable to shout to the chief Engineer, as one of the men was physically squeezing the life out of him. One of the men bit his ear, another his back, while the third defendant, who had arrived on the scene, bit his right arm in three different places. They then carried him towards the stokehold with the intention of throwing him into the furnace, and called out to the other firemen to assist them. Fortunately, the door of the stokehold was closed and the other men, who were working, could not get out. At this stage the Chief Engineer arrived, and the men ran away, but were arrested and locked up. As regards the question of motive, witness stated that the first defendant used to be employed as a fireman on the *Whitney*, when witness was third Engineer of that vessel, and one day defendant was logged by the Chief Engineer. A number of firemen attempted to mob the Chief Engineer's cabin, and witness prevented it. That was the only motive he could suggest. The first defendant had joined the *Tai Ming* five days before the incident complained of took place.

Mr. Lewis stated that the first defendant was a leader of mutinous acts.

Witness added that one of the men hit him on the hand with a large piece of coal.

Mr. Lewis: In view of the evidence, I would now like to add a more serious charge. The present charge is that of simple assault.

Mr. Orme: There is not sufficient evidence to show that defendants attempted to throw complainant into the furnace.

Mr. Lewis: It is an offence under the Merchants' Shipping Act as well. I think they should be sent for trial.

Mr. Orme: I don't think there is sufficient evidence to justify that. You can't say that the men intended to do a thing; you must prove it.

Mr. Lewis: What was the object of carrying the complainant to the stokehold?

Mr. Orme: Perhaps to frighten him. I know that boys at school sometimes carry a boy to the water to frighten him.

Mr. Lewis: But it is a very serious thing on board a ship. The case would have been heard before the Harbour Master, only he remitted it here because he considered the offence very serious.

The inference could be drawn that the men intended throwing the man into the stokehold because they carried him to the stokehold.

Mr. Orme: I regard it as a very serious assault, but I cannot infer things.

Mr. Lewis: Perhaps you will hear what the Chief Engineer has to say on the subject?

Mr. Orme: Anyone's opinion on the subject will not carry it any further.

Mr. W. F. Cowen, the Chief Engineer, stated that at about 12.30 a.m., while he was talking to the second officer, he heard sounds emanating from the engine-room. He suspected trouble and went down to investigate. When he arrived at the door of the stokehold he saw complainant lying on the floor with the three defendants on top of him. They were evidently trying to get complainant into the stokehold. On seeing witness the men ran away.

The matter was entered in the log-book. "It was fortunate," added witness, "that I happened to be talking to the second officer at the time, for had I been in my cabin I should not have heard anything, and something very serious might have taken place." Continuing, witness stated:

(Continued at foot of next column.)

AMUSEMENTS.

BANVARD COMEDY CO.

The Banvard Comedy Company, who were to have opened their Hongkong season to-morrow night, have been delayed by shipping arrangements. They will arrive in the Colony by the *Chenan* on Saturday, and will stage "Step Lively" the same evening at 8.15, as well as at the night performance at 9.15. The acts purchased for the "King of Catagouta" on Thursday and Friday will hold good for August 14th, and 15th, when that popular play—perhaps the best of the company's repertoire—will be staged.

THE "PRIZE" PACKETS.

The versatile "Prize Packets" broke all Victoria Theatre records on Monday night, when the house was full to suffocation and over 300 people had to be turned away. The programme was vociferously received. La Petite Zilla was at her best in "Hindustan," one of the most effective items of her extensive repertoire. Miss Naida Stella sang "Where did this one go to?" "Bombay," and several other numbers in the most pleasing manner, while the young comedienne, Miss Queenie Lloyd, caused uproarious laughter in her comic song entitled "Man the whiggly worm."

The "Packets" make their last appearance to-day. They are giving an excellent programme at the matinee at 3.15 p.m., and will make their final bow in a new selection of songs—grave and gay—at the 9.15 p.m. performance. They leave to-morrow for Shanghai on the *Empress of Asia*.

RAINEY'S JUNGLE PICTURES TO BE
SHOWN AT THE CORONET.

Paul J. Rainey, whose "Heart of the Jungle," his latest sensational film, will be presented at the Coronet Theatre on Wednesday, as the first stop in a trans-continental tour, is the man who made the water-holes of Africa famous in his motion-picture of the wild beasts of the jungle going down to drink in the desert. He has just returned from adventurous journeys in little-known parts of the world with filmings of the beasts of the jungle in their native lairs and habitats, of lions charging his camera, of elephants rushing headlong through jungle underbrush, of flocks of flamingoes nightingale, of desert stretches of sand, of jibbering baboons, and of giraffes, animals that have never before been filmed by man. Kipling in his feeling for the jungle life and in his word-pictures of the birds and beasts of India did with a pencil what Rainey has done with the moving picture.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.
ARMED WITH TWO DAGGERS.

At the Magistracy yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of two daggers.

The Police alleged that the man was a dangerous character, who was suspected of supplying arms and ammunition to robbers. They were able to trace defendant through information given by a confederate, who had been arrested on a charge of armed robbery.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, for the defence, submitted that defendant, who was a furniture dealer, used the daggers for cutting slabs.

The Police pointed out that the daggers were rusty and had not been used.

Mr. Goldring retorted that this was sufficient to prove that they had not been used for any nefarious purpose.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

SNATCHING A PURSE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing a purse, containing \$2.50.

Complainant stated that he was walking along Queen's Road on Monday afternoon when he felt a tug at his right coat-pocket. He then noticed defendant running away and seized him. Defendant dropped the purse on the ground, and when witness bent down to recover it, the man escaped, but was arrested by a constable before he had gone a hundred yards.

Defendant stated that, noticing the purse dropping from complainant's hand to the ground, he attempted to pick it up and his motive was misunderstood.

A previous conviction for a similar offence being proved, the defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

that he had had twenty-five years' shipping experience and had had trouble off and on with Chinese crews. On the *Tai Ming*, however, everything had been quiet, except for the present incident. The complainant was a good, hard-working young man and never harassed the crew.

Mr. Lewis stated that he wished the severest punishment to be inflicted, because the offence was regarded as very serious. The Magistrate had power to sentence the men to two years' imprisonment each.

The first defendant stated that the second defendant could not speak English and was consequently a source of irritation to the complainant, who used to assault him. Witness advised the second defendant to complain to the Chief Engineer, whereupon complainant struck witness.

This story was borne out by the second defendant.

The third man denied that he assisted in the assault.

Mr. Lewis: If the men are convicted I trust they will be banished and not allowed to get on a British ship again. I think the best thing is to notify the shipping masters of the different coast ports.

Mr. Orme: This is a very serious assault. First defendant will go to prison for 6 months, the second for three months, and the third for six weeks.

THIS WEEK

try the following.

We are making special prices for the goods enumerated below for one week only—

Australian Biscuits per tin 80 cents.

Asparagus, American " " 50 "

Chiver's English " " 40 "

Orange Marmalade " " 40 "

Van Camps, Sardines " " 30 "

in Olive Oil ½ tins " " 30 "

"Sapphire" Sardines " " 50 "

in Olive Oil ½ tins " " 50 "

"Crisco" for Frying " " 90 "

Pastry & Cake Making " " 90 "

Scotch Black Puddings " " 60 "

"White" " " 70 "

Bologna Sausage in tins " " 60 "

English Brawn " " 70 "

"IXL" Tasmanian " " 40 "

Jams in 2lb tins " " 40 "

Lever's Savon-Surfin a " box 50 "

la Rose, 3 tabs in box " " 50 "

Pearl Barley " lb 15 "

Lemon Drops in ½ lb tins " tin 40 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PICTURES THAT ARE DIFFERENT.

It is the mission of modern Cinematography to INTEREST and INSTRUCT as well as to AMUSE.

The following is a Programme that drew Crowded houses in both New York & Chicago.

1. THE REAL ROOSEVELT. A film that should appeal to Britons the world over as leading to a clearer understanding of the Great Man who told us of our shortcomings so frankly in his famous Guildhall speech and who stood up so fearlessly our friend when things were at their worst in 1910.
2. RAINEY'S "HEART OF THE JUNGLE." Four wonderful reels among the Wild Beasts in Darkest Africa. Lions shot within a few yards of the Camera, Lion vs. Dog: elephants, Zebras, Giraffes and Hippopotami, in their native haunts, ignorant of the close proximity of the man with the Camera.
3. A CONEY ISLAND. A joyous ten minutes on New York's favourite playground. A film that for sheer life & vivacity has never been beaten.

This altogether novel programme will be shown

for TWO NIGHTS at

THE CORONET

at both shows, commencing TO-NIGHT

If you believe in better pictures, you will make a point

of giving your support.

USUAL PRICES.

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

OUR ANNUAL
CASH
SALE

Commencing on Tuesday, August 5th, 1910,
FOR 3 DAYS ONLY.

BARGAINS IN THE FANCY DEPARTMENTS.
LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES.
DRESS GOODS & REMNANTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Clubhouse on THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1919, at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1918, and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. H. B. MITCHELL,
Act. Secy. Secretary.
Hongkong, August 6th, 1919. [1080]

WANTED.

October or would take over at once if desired.

FLAT, Small House or Half House with Kitchen, Bathroom, etc. Hongkong or Kowloon.
Apply—
Box No. 1078,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1078]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE current in TIENTSIN, up to and for the sum of \$100,000, will be received at the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, until 11.30 A.M. on August 7th, 1919.

The amount accepted is to be placed by the Treasurer to the credit of an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Limited, so as to be available on August 8th, 1919.

Persons tendering to state the amount of Dollars current in Tientsin per £100, for Telegraphic Transfer on the London Commissioners of H.M. Treasury, London.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, and enclosed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

Any further information can be obtained by personal application to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

F. J. THURSBY-PELHAM, Lt. Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, A.P.D.,
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, August 6th, 1919. [1079]

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2432.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from
The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, August 7th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,
at his Sales Room,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS.

Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Armchairs, Curious, Clocks and Glassware, Brass Ornaments, Vases, Pictures, Ice Boxes, Bedsteads, Clocks, Typewriters, Overmantels, Sideboards, Cabinets, Tables, Chairs, Hat Stands and a long line of Sundries.

ONE FINE PIANO,
Fine Piano by Challen & Co., London,
manufactured specially for Lane, Crawford & Co.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2432.

FAVOURABLE with instructions from
The Concerned.

will sell by Public Auction, SATURDAY, August 9th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M.,
at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central
(Old Post Office Building).

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chair, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror, Wardrobe, Hat Stand, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Towels, Glassware, Ornaments, Cabinet, Tea Bookcase, Dinner Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, August 4th, 1919. [1048]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to 2nd floor PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 41 House St.
E. A. BEAUMONT & CO.,
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1073]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED

Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"E.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1044]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1919, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, July 30th to TUESDAY, August 5th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, July 22nd, 1919. [1035]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an
INTERIM DIVIDEND OF NINE
PENCE per Share on account of the year
1918, has been declared.

The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, to Shareholders on the Register on MONDAY, the 11th day of August, 1919, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 3/8 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, July 23rd, 1919. [1043]

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING
COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been requested by the above Company to announce that new shares will be issued at par to shareholders on the 18th June, 1919, in the proportion of ONE new share for every TWO old shares, fractions being disregarded.

Holders of "BEARER" Warrants should deposit their holdings not later than the 9th August, 1919, accompanied by payment of the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, with their Bankers who will stamp the warrants on the face thereof with the words "RIGHTS CLAIMED 1919."

Registered shareholders should pay to their Bankers the equivalent of £1 Sterling for each new share claimed, not later than the 9th August, 1919.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 24th, 1919. [1034]

WANTED.

BY A British Qualified Man an appointment as SURGEON on Board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang.
Apply—
MEDICO,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1074]

WANTED.

CHINESE ASSISTANT with good knowledge of English also for keeping accounts. \$1,000 cash guarantee required. Good salary to suitable man.
Apply to—
Box No. 1053,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1063]

WANTED.

COMPETENT TYPIST, STENO-TYPIST preferred.
Apply stating salary required.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,
Kowloon. [1017]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 4 MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st
October, 1919.
Apply—
A.R.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1064]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1022]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.
[1037]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 27, THE PEAK (No. 1, Stewart Terrace) containing 2 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1041]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 96 THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout. Double Grass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.
Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings.
[1040]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to Rooms Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the 2nd floor of ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, SOARES & CO.,
Hongkong, August 4th, 1919. [1072]

NOTICE.

WE ARE REMOVING our Offices as from AUGUST 4TH, from No. 1, Duddell Street to 41, WYNDHAM STREET.

CURRINHBOY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1061]

A. S. WATSON & COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to the GREATLY INCREASED PRICE of SUGAR, the price of all our SWEET waters will be advanced Five Cents per dozen, as from this date, until further Notice.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1919. [1067]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., No. 8, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of AUGUST, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the following Resolutions will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows—
(1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."

(2) By adding at the end of Article 88 the following words "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."

(3) By adding the following new Article to be numbered 88a viz:—
"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of office."

(4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "utilized."

(5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1919, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Dated 1st day of August, 1919. [1058]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"HYSON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 5th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 25th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1069]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"AGAPENOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 5th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Aug. 11th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 25th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [1070]

INTIMATION

DEWAR'S
WHITE
LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH

WHISKY

OF

GREAT AGE.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 618

BIRTH.

COOPER.—At "Meriton," No. 5, Peak, on August 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. J. COOPER, a daughter. [1076]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 102, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1919.

A NEW SPIRIT IN THE
COLONIAL OFFICE.

It is to be hoped that the Colonial Office sincerely entertains the views which Colonel AMERY, acting as its mouthpiece, expressed in the House of Commons the other day. We say this not only because the policy adumbrated reveals a progressive spirit, but also because it is not unusual for Government departments, when submitting their estimates to their paymasters, to profess the most exalted principles and to forget to translate them into practice afterwards. Some of the hon. gentleman's remarks refer only to those comparatively sparsely-populated Crown Colonies and Protectorates which offer great scope for agricultural development, but others apply with full force to Hongkong.

It is true, for example, that here, as elsewhere, the Administration has been under-staffed owing to the withdrawal of men for war service, and that, partly owing to this cause, development has been arrested. We say "partly" advisedly, because, in addition to a depleted staff, there has been a lack of foresight and imagination on the part of the local Government, while it is admitted that "hitherto the Crown Colonies and Protectorates have been under-capitalised," by which we mean that the absurd system of compelling them to pay for permanent improvements out of revenue, instead of out of loans, cannot be other than a serious hindrance to progress.

One illustration of arrested development is seen locally in the present situation in regard to housing, upon the need for improving which Colonel AMERY lays especial emphasis. Married life, he says, must be made possible by improvements in housing and health

masters. He is alluding especially to the Civil Service and has in mind, probably, those tropical territories where primitive conditions prevail, but his words are not without significance in this Colony. Though effective steps have been taken to combat the diseases which layed such a heavy toll upon the early settlers, the dense overcrowding that exists in the native quarters is a perpetual menace to public health, while the lack of dwellings for Europeans and the consequent high rentals, compelling people to seek refuge in hotels and boarding-houses, constitutes a serious obstacle to family life. It is this, indeed, which accounts in large measure for the high cost of living, and makes it impossible for the junior officers in the Government Service to contemplate matrimony and its responsibilities. At last this problem is about to be tackled from two directions. Building enterprise, which has been retarded hitherto, is to be encouraged by making new sites accessible by means of roads and tramways. Meanwhile, increased remuneration is being sought for Government servants. Colonel AMERY admits that the whole of the permanent salaries in the Colonial Civil Service need revision and must be seriously considered in the near future. In these circumstances, it may not be unduly optimistic to assume that a favourable reply to the report presented last March by the Commission which inquired into the emoluments of the Service will be forthcoming in time to benefit the present generation. We are very glad to see that there is a disposition at last on the part of the Colonial Office to enlist the full co-operation of the unofficial communities, not only through the Council Chamber but by advice and support from outside sources. The ideal, we are told, at which the Imperial authorities are aiming is "to secure the participation of the people, as far as they are capable, in the government."

This welcome change of attitude is due, we suppose, to the just and insistent demands from all parts of the Empire for more representative institutions. Whatever may be the difficulties in giving effect to popular aspirations elsewhere, it can be safely said that the proposals submitted by the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong offer a simple solution of the matter in this Colony.

Two cases of enteric fever and one case (one death) of bubonic plague were reported in the Colony on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 19th, amounted to 76,249 tons, and the sales to 50,448 tons.

The Victoria Recreation Club will hold their second aquatic night fête on Saturday, at 9 p.m. Ladies, girls and boys are reminded that there are open handicap events.

A Chinese boy, aged 13 years, was playing by the side of a pond in Ho Ming Ting, when he accidentally missed his footing and, falling into the water, was drowned.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday, by the *Suwa Maru* were Mr. R. Ponsonby-Fane, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Mr. G. E. Dumbarton, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Seth.

The Japanese steward of the *Wada Maru* was fined £50 at Gravesend on June 17th for attempting to smuggle 22lb. of opium into the country. It was found in the false bottom of a locker.

The American Consul-General has received instructions indicating that every form of tin, including pig-tin and tin alloys and similar products, may now be imported into the United States under general licence, thus practically removing all restrictions whatsoever.

Much anxiety is felt in local shipping circles owing to the non-arrival from Saigon, which port she left on July 26th, of the *s.s. Hurooth*, the agents for which are Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke. She carried a general cargo but no passengers. It is feared that she encountered the same typhoon as that experienced by the *Pheumpanh*.

The Mitsubishi Company has informally decided to donate the sum of ¥1,000,000 to the city of Tokyo to be employed in connection with public undertakings. Mr. Akai, manager of the General Affairs Department of the Mitsubishi Company, thinks it advisable for the money to be employed for the improvement of roads and for education, but no conditions will be laid down as to the methods of spending the donation.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS."]

THE TWO PARLIAMENTS.

SHANGHAI, August 5th.

Li Yut-hoi had an audience with Kung Sam-jam, the Acting Premier, and discussed the question of combining the old and new Parliaments.

Li said that, according to the constitutional law, the old Parliament which is now in Canton should be protected, for the old Parliament will not consent to the combining of the two Parliaments.

The blame will fall on the Peking Government if the peace negotiations are broken off.

Kung said that the On Fook Club opposed the scheme, so that nothing could be done.

NEW FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The Government has decided to appoint Ko Ehlun, Chinese Minister to Japan, and Ngan Wai-hing, Minister to Germany.

KIRIN AFFAIRS.

Marn Yun-yuen, the Military Governor of Kirin, has telegraphed to the Peking Government that he has arrived at Changchun to exercise his power over all the troops.

Ko Se-pun has returned to Changchun from Ling-ony and is ready to hand over the command of the troops to his successor, when one is appointed.

Marn Yun-yuen also says that he is awaiting the arrival of Pan Kwai-hing, who has been appointed his successor, to hand over his seat.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, August 5th.

The strike of the salt merchants owing to the additional tax imposed on salt by the military leaders on the North border has not yet been settled. More than 150 salt junks are lying idle in Canton harbor, as the leaders have not announced the abolition of the extra tax although they have been ordered to do so.

THE CIVIL GOVERNORSHIP.
We learn that recommendations in favour of the appointment of Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Civil Governor are being received by the authorities from Cantonese abroad.

The public meeting, which was attended by the representatives of the Cantonese community in Shanghai, passed a resolution renewing the demand for the Civil Governorship to be given to Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Other reports state that Chang Kam-fong, the acting Civil Governor, has not relinquished his ambition to be confirmed in the office, and is endeavouring to enlist the support of the principals and gentry.

The Administrative Directors of the Military Government will consider the matter at their next meeting.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

It is reported that the Tsuchun, Mok Wing-sun, has received a private telegram from General Luk Wing-ting, ordering him to cancel the declaration of independence in Kwangtung, and to take immediate steps to dissolve the Military Government. Upon receipt of this telegram, Mok called all of the Kwangsi leaders to his yamen for consultation.

Nothing has been decided yet as some of the leaders are of opinion that Luk's order should be carried out at once, while others prefer to proceed more leisurely for fear of encountering opposition. The latter course finds most favour, and it is expected, that the Military Government will be dissolved within a fortnight.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Commander Lam Po-yik, Tsuchun of Fukien, who has established his yamen in Swatow, sent two battalions of his guards to Swatow yesterday.

The Kwangsi troops in Waichow threatened to mutiny in order to enforce their demand for payment. They were paid immediately, and the trouble was averted, but, owing to the unsettled situation, martial-law has been declared in Waichow city.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

Cyclone or typhoon N.E. of Luzon, direction unknown.

Replying to an address by the Local Board of Moratuwa, Ceylon, on July 24th, H.E. the Governor (Sir Henry Manning) said he himself was a strong advocate of more liberal constitutions not only for the township of Moratuwa but also for every township of the island. He believed that if they gave more responsibilities to the representatives of the people the Government could expect greater help. They were striving for a constitution which would enable those who were interested in good progressive Government to come to the aid of the Central Government. He before him a proposal placing before the Legislative Council a bill in connection with local Government. It was a drastic measure.

ALLIED ECONOMIC POSITION "INCALCULABLY SERIOUS."

LORD MILNER ON THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

WIRELESS FACILITIES TO THE FAR EAST.

THE POLICE STRIKE COLLAPSES.

WAR SERVICE MEDALS TO MERCANTILE MARINE.

AMERICA ORDERS A MAMMOTH BATTLESHIP.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.

LORD MILNER'S INTERESTING VIEWS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Lord Milner, speaking at Oxford, referring to the British Commonwealth, said he did not share the fear that the independent positions of the Dominions, and India in relation to the Mother-country in the League of Nations would tend to disruption.

If the Commonwealth went to pieces, the strongest pillar of the League would be shattered. We must always settle our domestic differences among ourselves. The Commonwealth had more to lose than any other State by another Armageddon, and nothing to gain.

To have the full support of the Empire our foreign policy must be broad, simple, and straight-forward.

Speaking on the colour question and the development of our possessions, Lord Milner said it was absurd to denounce this policy as exploitation. He did not say that Colonies and Protectorates were not often grossly exploited by the Powers that possessed them, or that they had not themselves in some cases exploited their dependencies in the past, but he did say most emphatically that their present policy was vigorously directed to the prevention of such abuses.

It was their duty to the inhabitants of these countries to make better use of the natural resources, often immense and almost completely neglected. In the process they inevitably enriched themselves, but if material advantage was derived from their trusteeship it was unquestionable.

Was there not, also, the moral side? He was proud to think that, as a general rule, the men of their race who had been entrusted with power over dependent races had used it well, and had striven to raise the people entrusted to their charge. The nation, as a whole, had gained much from their experience and their example.

ESTHONIA'S WAR.

SOVIET'S OFFER OF PEACE DISTRUSTED.

COPENHAGEN, August 2nd.

The Estonian Press Bureau states that the Soviet of Russia has declared that it is resolved to cease war against Estonia, as it is not out for conquests. The Red Army has been ordered to respect the frontier.

The Estonians, however, cognisant of the Soviet's notorious vacillation, recognise that peace can be concluded only in accord with the Allies.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

A 43,000 TON BATTLESHIP ORDERED.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

Mr. Josephus Daniels has announced that the Government has placed an order for a 43,000 ton battleship.

POLAND.

PEACE TREATY RATIFIED.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The Polish Parliament has ratified the Treaty of Peace with Germany, also the Treaty guaranteeing the rights of minorities in Poland, by 285 votes to 41.

ALLIED ECONOMIC POSITION

"INCALCULABLY SERIOUS."

LONDON, August 2nd.

Presiding at a Government banquet, in honour of the delegates to the Allied Economic Council meeting in London, Lord Robert Cecil, while deprecating undue pessimism, feared that the economic position was incalculably serious. The closest consultation of the nations was necessary to solve the difficulties. The inter-dependence of nations was one of the products of civilisation.

RAILWAY CLERKS THREATEN STRIKE.

DELAY IN CONSIDERATION OF THEIR DEMANDS.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The Railway Clerks' Association, particularly in the North of England, threaten to cease work as a protest against the delay in the consideration of their demands for better all-round conditions as regards pay, hours and holidays.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF INDIAN TROOPS.

PICTURESQUE PAGEANT IN LONDON.

LONDON, August 2nd.

Much interest was centred in to-day's march past by the Indian troops, who were unable to participate in the recent Victory Pageant.

They arrived in special trains from Hainault Court, and, headed by the combined bands of the Guards Brigades, presented a striking and picturesque appearance as they marched from Waterloo to Buckingham Palace grounds, where they were received by the King.

There were also present, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Sir Douglas Haig and other notable persons.

The King addressed the troops, thanking them for their devotion to the Throne and the Empire, for their war services, and for their cheerful bearing of sufferings and merited.

AMERICAN LABOUR SITUATION.

A RAILWAYMEN'S STRIKE.

CHICAGO, August 2nd.

The railway shopmen have decided in favour of an immediate strike. Numbers in the Chicago district and the South Eastern States have struck, but the latest information is that the result of the movement has disappointed the leaders, who ignored the instructions of the Labourites of Washington against the strike.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DEFERS ITS RECESS.

WASHINGTON, August 2nd.

Owing to the Labour situation, the House of Representatives has deferred its recess.

BRITISH BAKERS' STRIKE.

PROSPECTS OF A SETTLEMENT GOOD.

LONDON, August 2nd.

A national strike of bakers began to-day, but it is not expected to last beyond August 5th, till when enough bread has been baked.

The men want 44 for a 44 hour week, and the abolition of night baking. The prospects of a settlement are good.

HUNGARY.

NEW SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT FORMED.

COPENHAGEN, August 1st.

A telegram from Budapest states that a Socialist Government has been formed under M. Boidel, who declares that his chief task will be to preserve internal order and enter into negotiations with the Entente.

LATER.

The new Government consists of representatives of Trade Unions.

M. Bela Kun and his revolutionary governing council have resigned.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. TROUBLE AMONG RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

ARCHANGEL, July 30th.

Yesterday's trouble, among two Russian regiments, emphasises the almost insuperable difficulty of effectively combating the propaganda of the Bolsheviks, whose agents are everywhere working among the illiterate Russians, although they are completely unsuccessful in the districts which experienced the terrors of Bolshevik rule. Thousands of the Russian Northern Army, inexperienced, therefore believe the wonderful cries of the agitators, who dribble across the lines in the guise of deserters desirous of fighting the Bolsheviks.

It is quite impossible to distinguish the genuine from the false.

The Russian and British authorities are straining every nerve to counter-attack the propaganda by dropping anti-Bolshevik leaflets and despatching agents by aeroplane behind the Bolshevik lines.

General Ironside's Headquarters have been moved to Archangel from Beresnik.

EARLIER CABLES.

MORE BRITISH TROOPS FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 1st.

Although the situation of our troops in North Russia is not causing immediate anxiety, certain units are being despatched as a general reserve to meet eventualities. The reserves will be at the disposal of General Denikin who will co-ordinate in the retirement from the two fronts.

GENERAL DENIKIN CAPTURES POLTAVA.

LONDON, August 1st.

It is officially stated that General Denikin has captured Poltava.

LATEST CABLES.

SUPREME ALLIED COUNCIL ALLIED TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The Supreme Council has decided that a French Commander will be Commander-in-Chief of all the Allied troops on the Rhine.

SALE OF WAR MATERIAL PROHIBITED.

The question of the distribution of the captured war material among the Allies has been referred to the military experts. It has been finally decided that no Government will be allowed to sell such material.

RUSSIAN WAR-PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

To-day's meeting of the Council considered the difficult question of the repatriation of 200,000 Russian war-prisoners still in Germany. It is not desired to retain men in captivity longer than necessary, but the Allies are unwilling to surrender them as recruits for the Bolshevik Army.

JUGO-SLAVIA WANTS HUNGARIAN TERRITORY.

The Supreme Council discussed to-day the request of the Jugo-Slav Government for the occupation of the Prekmurak wheat region, between Hungary and Jugo-Slavia, on racial grounds. It is expected that the question of Thrace will be speedily settled.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE FATE OF DANZIG.

PARIS, August 1st.

The Supreme Council, to-day, considered the recommendations of the military advisers as regards Danzig.

It was decided that the Polish troops should be forbidden to enter the town, and that the German troops should evacuate it.

The administration of the territory has been placed in the hands of three delimitation Committees.

As regards Memel, it was agreed that German troops should evacuate the town, but in view of the difficulty of maintaining order when the troops are withdrawn, the whole question was referred to the Commission on Baltic Affairs.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITAIN'S POLICE FORCE. NO FURTHER STRIKES.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The police situation is stationary. There was no further spread of the strike in the Provinces.

Some half-hearted demonstrations took place outside London police-stations, but these were easily scattered. Picketing is practically non-existent as the picketers have been warned that they are liable to immediate arrest.

OFFICIAL STRIKE FIGURES.

LONDON, August 2nd.

It is officially stated that altogether 994 policemen have struck out of 22,000 in London, 700 out of 2,200 in Liverpool, 60 out of 100 in Bootle, and 68 out of 1,450 in Birmingham.

The strikers' places are being filled by new recruits.

EARLIER CABLES.

STRIKE A COMPARATIVE FAILURE.

LONDON, August 1st.

The announcement of the Police strike on July 31st was issued by the so-called Police Union which has been responsible for the previous troubles, but which lost a large percentage of its members after the settlement of the wages' question.

The Union claims that thousands have struck, but the highest trustworthy estimate, at three o'clock this morning, gives about 200 strikers scattered over all divisions. These will be dismissed to-day.

The City Police have refused to participate.

Present indications point to an elaborate Union plan to cause a stampede among the men. Numerous taxis carrying the leaders scoured London persuading the men to strike, but, generally, they were received coldly.

It is expected that the extremists will gain more adherents, but the movement at present is regarded as a failure.

REFRACTORY POLICEMEN TO BE DISMISSED.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. E. Shortt stated that a "lightning" police strike was attempted last night.

The authorities were perfectly well aware of it and made all preparations. Up to the present, out of 21,000 of the Metropolitan Police, 548 had failed to report for duty. Those unable to give a satisfactory explanation would immediately cease to be policemen.

The strike had completely failed everywhere in the Provinces, except at Liverpool, where about 300 out of 1,700 failed to report.

LABOUR PROTESTS AGAINST THE POLICE BILL.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, the Labour Party opposed the main clauses of the Police Bill.

Mr. J. R. Clynes moved the deletion of the clause stipulating that the Police Federations should be associated with any person outside the Police Service. The amendment was negatived by 117 votes to 28.

A motion by Mr. Clynes for the deletion of the clause prohibiting policemen from joining a Trade Union was also negatived.

Mr. E. Shortt, the Home Secretary, said that these clauses were not directed against outside Trade Unions. They aimed at those who sought to deprive the community of the protection which the Police were pledged to give.

LATER.

The Police Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons, after Labourite protests.

THE AFTERMATH

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S VIEWS ON THE UPHEAVAL.

LONDON, August 1st.

Lord Robert Cecil, at a banquet of the Centre Party, referring to industrial relations, pointed out that the greatest war in history was bound to cause a social upheaval. He favoured profit sharing and other methods to assure the workers a fair share of the results of their labour.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO THIRTY-EIGHT DEATHS.

CHICAGO, August 1st.

The terror and bloodshed abated last evening, but sporadic fighting prevailed in spite of the troops and police continuing to patrol the city. The total death-roll up to the present is 38, including 15 negroes.

OVER A THOUSAND CASUALTIES.

CHICAGO, August 1st.

The city was comparatively calm this afternoon for the first time since Monday. There have been over 1,000 casualties up to the present.

GERMANY.

NEW CONSTITUTION PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

BERLIN, August 1st.

The Weimar Assembly finally passed the Constitution by 202 votes to 75.

AVIATION.

FLIGHT FROM LONDON TO MADRID.

MADRID, August 1st.

A British aeroplane which left London at seven this morning, carrying a bag of morning papers, landed at Madrid at three o'clock this afternoon.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

NEW TITLES APPROVED.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Air Ministry announces that His Majesty has assumed the title of "Chief of the Royal Air Force."

The following new titles for the Air Force have been approved, taking effect from August 4th:—Marshal of the Air, Air Chief-Marshal, Air-Marshal, Air-Vice-Marshal, Air Commodore, Group Captain, Wing Commander, Squadron Leader, Flight-Lieutenant, Flying-Officer and Pilot-Officer.

The corresponding Army ranks are Field-Marshal, General, Lieut-General, Major-General, Brigadier, Colonel, Lieut-Colonel, Major, Captain, Lieutenant, and Second-Lieutenant.

AN APPEAL FOR 15,000 RECRUITS.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Air Force appeals for 15,000 recruits for four years' service.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

WAR SERVICE MEDALS TO BE AWARDED.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Board of Trade announces that the British war medal will be granted to British, Dominion and Indian Mercantile Mariners who saw service for six months during the war.

Another medal, to be called the Mercantile Marine War Medal, will be awarded to mariners who completed at least one voyage in the danger zone.

Stewards and other women serving aboard ship will also be eligible.

EGYPT.

COTTON GROWING SCHEME IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, August 1st.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the third reading of the Government of Soudan Loan Bill, guaranteeing interest on the Soudan Government Loan of £6,000,000, chiefly for irrigating 300,000 acres in the Soudan for cotton-growing.

WIRELESS INSTALLATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

LONDON, August 1st.

The House of Commons has voted £17,000 for the completion of Post Office wireless stations in Oxfordshire and in Egypt.

It is hoped that a commercial wireless service will be operating between those two points early in 1920. The service is intended to be the first link in the Imperial wireless chain and will greatly accelerate messages to India and the Far East, because it will be arranged with the Cable Companies that messages for the Far East can be sent by Government wireless to Egypt, whence they can be transmitted by cable, thus obviating cable delays between England and Egypt.

AUSTRALIAN "PEACE LOAN." THREAT OF LEGISLATION FOR COMPULSORY SUBSCRIPTION.

MELBOURNE, August 1st.

The Commonwealth Government announces that it intends to issue a Peace Loan of £25,000,000. The interest, with bonus, will average 3½ per cent.

Legislation for compulsory subscriptions will be passed if the Loan is not fully subscribed.

INCOME TAX.

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL OF WAR HEROES.

LONDON, August 1st.

It is officially announced that all income-tax deducted in respect of wounds, disability and disablement pensions, also war gratuities, will be refunded to all concerned. Officers should communicate with the Paymaster-General, and men to the Inland Revenue Department at "Australia House."

WAR PENSIONS.

FORTY PER CENT INCREASE APPROVED.

LONDON, August 1st.

In the House of Commons, Captain Worthington Evans announced that the Government had accepted the recommendations of the Pensions Committee.

[Reuter telegraphed on July 29th that the House of Commons Committee has recommended a 40 per cent. increase of war pensions, costing an extra £20,000,000 annually.]

TALKING DOWN A SUNBEAM. INVENTION THAT CAN BE USED ON AIRCRAFT.

Dr. A. O. Rankine, of University College, London, has succeeded in harnessing the sun's rays and using them as a means of voice transmission. He has completed a remarkable invention which makes it possible to talk along a beam of light, natural or artificial, using it as a substitute for the telephone wire with a transmitter at one end and a receiver at the other.

The invention has been approved by the Admiralty, and has the advantage over wireless telegraphy or telephony in rendering a conversation absolutely secret. Before the cessation of hostilities the Admiralty were in great need of a means of secret signalling. Dr. Rankine set to work in his laboratory, and after a long series of experiments succeeded in perfecting this invention, which would have been actually in use had not hostilities ceased.

In one of the laboratories at University College, Dr. Rankine recently gave a demonstration of this new method of voice transmission to a Daily News representative. The electrical instruments were placed some distance apart and a beam of "light" was projected from one to the other.

LONG-DISTANCE TALKS.

Dr. Rankine spoke into the voice receiver, which resembles a small phonographic sound box. The beam of light was first of all reflected on to a small mirror about the size of a pea, the mirror taking the place of the needle of a phonograph. By means of an electrical apparatus and the application of the wonderful element selenium, the vibrations of the voice caused corresponding vibrations of the beam of light which were reproduced at the receiving end. Dr. Rankine's voice was reproduced as clearly and as loudly as if he were standing at the receiving end of the beam.

I have already had several talks with friends over a distance of a mile and a half, using the sun's rays as the means of transmission," explained Dr. Rankine, "and there would be not the slightest difficulty in holding a conversation over a distance of seven or eight miles, that, of course, being about the extent to which a beam of light could be thrown to the horizon. By increasing the size of the mirrors and the electrical power, greater distance could be traversed, were it possible to throw a beam of light farther.

ALONG A SEARCHLIGHT.

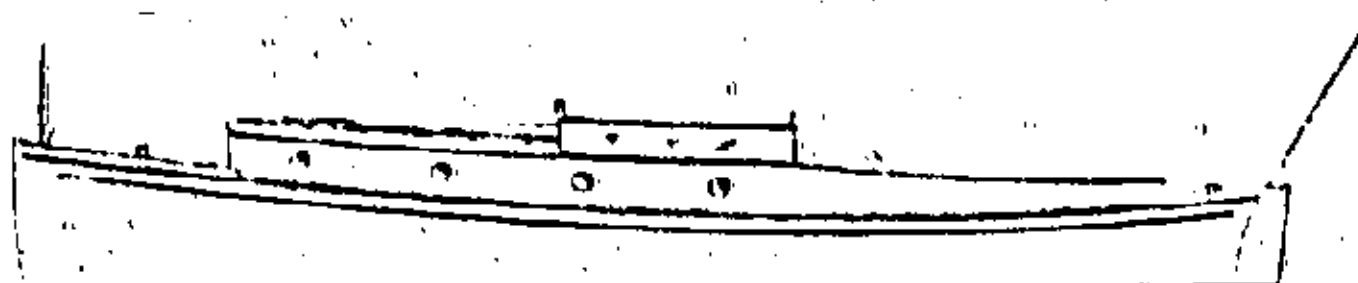
The invention would prove highly useful in the case of ships coming to anchor outside a port, and anxious to get into communication with the shore authorities immediately. As a rule, the laying of telegraphic or telephonic cables from the shore has resulted in "great delay." But this invention would enable a ship to start verbal communication immediately with the shore simply by focussing the sun's rays or using the searchlight. And it would be absolutely impossible for anyone to tap the conversation. Nothing but the destruction or the partial destruction of the beam of light would stop the conversation.

Endless possibilities are opened up by this invention. Secret verbal communication with aircraft is not impossible, although it would require a skillful manipulator to keep the beam of light fixed on the receiving mirror. With a slowly moving aircraft it would be comparatively easy to talk to the pilot, so long as the ship remained in sight. There are a thousand uses to which it could be put in the Army and Navy and Mercantile Marine, and it would entirely replace the use of the telegraph and other devices for signalling in Morse code.

In sunny climates it would be of great service to surveyors. Dr. Rankine has not lost sight of these possibilities, and has been in communication with the authorities on the subject with the view to further submitting his invention to Government or private enterprise.

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THE SUBMARINES AND BOVRIL

During the War food supplies were greatly restricted in the United Kingdom owing to the submarine blockade, and Bovril was so indispensable to the soldiers, wounded, and the people that it had to be retained in the British Isles, where it is made, or sent to the fighting fronts.

Fresh supplies of Bovril have now arrived and there is no longer any need to make shift with substitutes which lack its unique vital and energizing properties. Bovril is the food whose body building powers have been proved by independent scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

FOR FITNESS AND EFFICIENCY DRINK

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT & MILK)

GIVES STRENGTH AND MAINTAINS IT—INVALUABLE ON THE MARCH AND IN CAMP—REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS—ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES AND PHYSICAL CULTURISTS.

Available in both POWDER and TABLET FORMS.

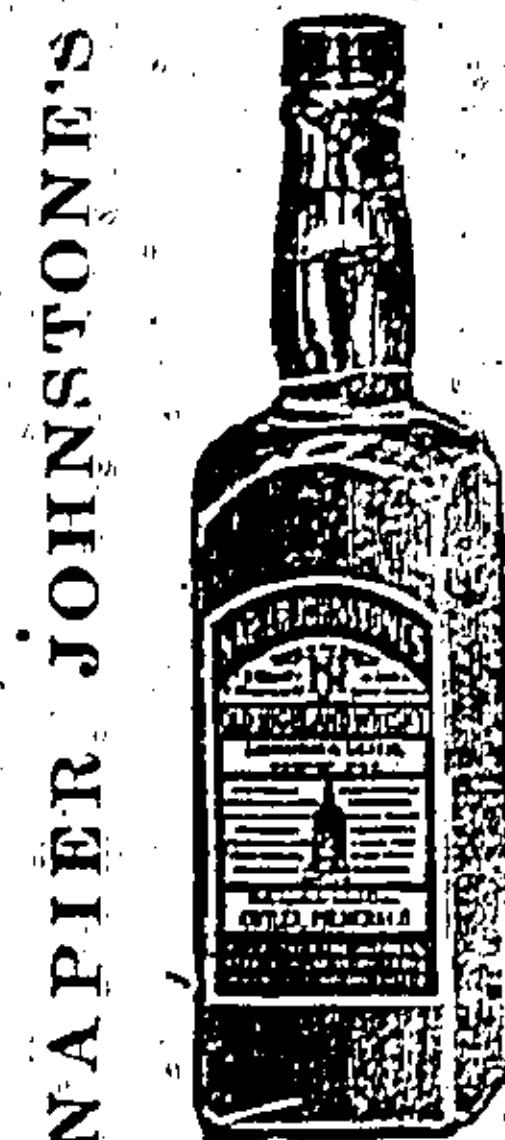
A tablespoonful of the powder dissolved in glass of hot or cold water, or a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue and restore energy.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

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POLAND'S FUTURE

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

M. Paderewski, on May 22nd, made his eagerly anticipated speech, which was received by the Sejm (Assembly) with outbursts of enthusiasm. The Prime Minister's resolution in relation to the eastern frontier was carried unanimously. The speech is as follows:—

The Polish nation is to-day living through solemn moments. I suppose that in its eventful history there was never a time more solemn, more fateful than this present. The fate of our country is at stake; the destiny of the world, as it were, is at stake. We are holding in our hands the fate of the world, as it were, and we are deciding the frontiers of our State, and soon will pronounce a final sentence, from which no doubt for long years, there will be no appeal, perhaps for many generations. Violent bursts of hope and of joy and anxiety are shaking our national spirit. From every corner of our former Commonwealth, people are coming here to Warsaw and going there to Paris, in frock-coats and smock-frocks, in old-fashioned country dress, in mountain costume, and they cry aloud and implore that their distant provinces should be united to the Polish State. The Polish eagle does not seem to be a bird of prey, since people are gathering themselves under its wings.

What will Poland be like? What will be her frontiers? Will they give us everything we should have? These are the questions that every Pole is asking. I am here to answer, as far as I am able, all these questions. I have taken part in the work of the Polish Delegation to the Peace Conference, and I am here to report on this work to the Sejm, and I ask for attention. I will begin with what has been done. The Conference has only dealt as yet with one of their defeated adversaries, the Germans. Conditions have been dictated to them, though they are not yet signed, which give us considerable advantages on the western frontier. We are not at all satisfied with our frontier. I admit freely that I belong to the unsatisfied ones; but have we really a right to complain? The Conference tried to decide justly according to the rule on ethnographical and national majority as regards all territorial questions. They applied this rule to our territory, and we have obtained considerable advantages from it on the west. But not everything was decided according to this principle. Thus, for example, our Polish population in the Sycowski and Namyslowski districts and in some parts of the locality of Posen has distinctly been wronged. The Polish Peace Delegation will do their best to have this remedied.

ADDITION OF 5,000,000 PEOPLE

The Press has already published the chief points of the Peace Treaty. I will, however, remark in passing that by this treaty we are to receive more than 5,000,000 of population. This territory may yet be increased if the plebiscite in other districts formerly Polish has results favourable to us. The Peace Conference has not yet given us Warminia, Prussian Masuria, part of the Malbork district, also the Stuzman, Kwidzynian, and Szuki districts, through which passes the railway line from Gdansk (Danzig) to Warsaw by way of the Mlava. The Peace Conference, and given us the Kozlowski coast, the Silesian mines, and the unlimited use of the port of Gdansk, also complete control over our Vistula, and a protectorate over the town of Gdansk under almost the same conditions as we had it in the most glorious days of our Commonwealth.

These conditions are different only in so far as present-day life is different from the life of that time. The area of the free town has been considerably increased. In the course of 126 years of Prussian oppression and systematic Germanisation many Poles have forgotten their native tongue, and there are many real Germans settled in Gdansk. However, the former will soon remember Polish, and the others will soon learn it. Gdansk is a great and fine gift from God.

For about two weeks the affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy have been under consideration. Naturally, our affairs there are extremely important. Already the matter has been eagerly discussed, and has been the subject of passionate and violent interpellations in this House, and of certain painful reproaches. Fortunately, this affair has taken a good turn. Our dispute with the Bohemians was not settled off-hand. Time has calmed passion, and to-day, without renouncing our rights, we are quietly considering these matters, and the Bohemians are doing the same. The Peace Conference wishes that we should settle our quarrel with the Bohemians in a conciliatory manner among ourselves. Mr. Lansing expressed this wish in the name of the American delegation. I have had many conferences with Mr. Benes, the Bohemian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with the most important representatives of Silesia, and I am glad to say that in my opinion the matter is on the right road.

NEW REPUBLIC'S AIMS

If Parliament honours me with the confidence, I shall see President Masaryk in Prague to-morrow or the day after to settle the preliminaries of the agreement with him, and to have the conference on our territory in Silesia, with the co-operation of delegates of the Polish Government, representatives of the General Military Staff, members of the National Council, also specialists, engineers, and lawyers. Yesterday, I had the following reply to a question addressed to Mr. Masaryk, which I translate: "Thank you for your kind telegram—I shall be very happy to welcome you on a day to be named by yourself, only please give me immediate information as to the day of your arrival. I agree to the plan of a conference, and I expect we shall be able to lay a firm foundation for it. With most sincere good-will for you and your people, (signed) Masaryk."

I come to other affairs. True to the national spirit, we shall never wage a war of conquest or gain. We sacrifice our lives in defence of the lives and property of our countrymen, and in the conviction that our great sacrifice will ensure the preservation of order and will protect Europe from the threatened ruin of the world's civilisation. In defending the borders of our former Commonwealth, the life and property of the inhabitants, without discrimination between religion or language, we are at the same time protecting the west from the invasion of our east. We are doing the same as our ancestors did 700 years ago. We are not seeking new glory for the Polish arms. We are not boasting of our victories; but we cannot shut our eyes to the chivalrous virtue and civic merits of our incomparable soldiers. We express our admiration and gratitude to the commanding chiefs and to the Polish heroes, for the liberation of Sanbor, Drohobycz, Brody, Strye, Zolkiew, and Zloczow from the demoralised mercenaries and cruel Ukrainian troops. We express our warmest thanks and highest recognition to our heroic, brave, and devoted army.

The foreign Press and different political parties abroad sometimes accuse Poland of having an Imperialistic policy. One of our most prominent deputies eloquently stated a few days ago that there is a general prejudice abroad against Poland, and, at the same time, said that the responsibility for this falls upon certain classes of our community. I do not go so far. I cannot blame any party for this. I must, however, remark that this prejudice actually exists, and is even spreading. The reproach of Imperialism is made against us very long ago by the very three Empires that robbed us and divided us. To-day this reproach is made by just those people who are stretching out their greedy hands for Polish territory and its wealth. Though it is much easier to break down a hundred fortresses and reduce a thousand towns to dust than to overcome one prejudice, I consider that the moment is ripe for a great, powerful, and distinct voice, the voice of the Polish people, to make a declaration in this House which will confute all these unfounded foreign reproaches.

We never conducted a war of conquest, and we have no intention of doing so. We do not want what belongs to others; we do not want to conquer anybody else's territory. Poland does not deny the right of Lithuania and Ukraina to be independent, nor the right of the White Ruthenian people to individual development. "Poland is ready to help them heartily and effectively. Food always follows the Polish soldier. We are sharing with the border peoples the supplies we get from America. In order to establish autonomy in these border countries, without prejudice to the future declarations of the Conference, we should immediately institute a plebiscite in these border territories. Let all the local populations declare their will freely and boldly. The result of the plebiscite will greatly facilitate the work of the Paris Conference.

GRATITUDE TO AMERICA

I come to still more pressing matters. As you know, we have recognised the authority and dignity of the Peace Conference, as all other civilised nations have done, and we wait for its verdict. Up to the present its verdicts have been favourable to us. We voted here an alliance with the *Entente*, that is, with France, England, and Italy, who are continually giving us the help which is absolutely necessary to us in present circumstances. We have very much to be grateful for from America and its President. Without the powerful support of President Wilson, whose heart the best friend of the Polish cause, Colonel House, was able to win for us, Poland would no doubt have remained an internal question for Germany and Russia, at best confined within those frontiers which were assigned to her by the Germans in the Act of November 11th, 1918. America is giving us food, America is giving us clothes, boots, linen, and munitions of war, and other supplies, on very easy terms, and with long credit.

Just before my departure from Paris, I received a letter from Mr. Frier, promising Poland effective financial and economic help. That is the beginning of a very important help for us. Yesterday I learned that 2,000 tons of cotton would arrive at Gdansk in a few days, and that the Ministry of Finance in Washington was considering the question of granting Poland a considerable loan. Gentlemen, the Peace Conference, and especially England and America, with President Wilson at the head, whilst recognising the necessity of our defending ourselves against the Bolsheviks, does not wish for further war on any front. Mr. Wilson expressed this wish repeatedly and very firmly. Could a Polish Prime Minister, director of the Polish Government, a man upon whose shoulders falls the really dreadful responsibility for the fate of his people in the near future, could such a man wave aside such demands? I did as my conscience prompted me. I acted as my love for my country and my honour as a Pole demanded. I said that I would do all I could to satisfy these demands, and I have kept my word.

An armistice was demanded. I agreed in principle to that. It was demanded that Haller's Army should not fight against the Ukrainians. It was withdrawn from the Ukrainian front, and finally it was required that the offensive should be stopped. Although the Ukrainians in their telegram of May 11th asked for the cessation of hostilities, on the 12th, at noon, they attacked us treacherously near Ustrzyk, bombarding the town of Sanok from aeroplanes. In the face of this criminal attack no force could stop the elemental impulse of our young soldiers. Like a whirlwind they threw themselves upon the enemy, and with lightning swiftness took Sanbor, Drohobycz, Boryslav, Strye, Zolkiew, Soki, Brody, and Zloczow, being joyfully greeted everywhere as saviours by the Polish and Ukrainian population. To-day our soldiers are probably approaching Stanislawow. (A Voice: "It is taken already.") So much the better. But from Drohobycz and from Stanislawow a strong Soviet army has entered unhappy Galicia, or rather, Ruthenia. Haller's army will probably be obliged to fight on the Ukrainian front, but not against the Ukrainians, only against the Bolsheviks, and perhaps it is fighting to-day.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SEAMEN'S SUPERSTITIONS: HISTORY AND ROMANCE OF MASCOTS.

In our regard for folklore we have gone back at least 200 years as a result of the war," said Mr. Edward Lovett, addressing the Folklore Society recently. His title was "The folklore of North Sea fishermen," but he dealt with sea superstitions generally. In Nelson's day as much as £20 would be given for the great charm against drowning, a child's cap. Before the war these could be bought for a shilling or less, but the submarine peril at once, in the shops by the London docks, sent the price up to 30s.

It was reported that in a naval engagement a gunner having spat on the shell it immediately sank a German ship, but the gunner did not realize that he had made a sacrifice to the god by offering up saliva which, the old world knew, was part of a man's soul. For the same forgotten reason fishermen spat on their bait and in their nets, and the Lancashire lad, swearing "Upon my soul what I say is true," spits on the ground. The same idea of sacrifice accounts for the coin thrust into the pole-works of drifter nets, and for the coin—usually a gold one—which, according to Mr. Lovett, is buried at the foot of the mast of every fishing-boat in the British Islands.

It was a rule among fishermen never to mention the name of a rabbit. "There were two or three daring men the other night talking about these little furry things with long ears—yep, know what I mean," said a Deal fisherman to the lecturer, "and a young chap was there at once got up and went out, and he even left his beer behind him."

There was a story, too, of a feud between two fisher families, one of whom used up a pound of nails fixing the skin of a black rabbit to the mast of the enemy's boat, knowing that he dared not go to sea till every scrap was removed.

Fishermen call each other by nicknames knowing that to use a man's real name is to deliver him into the power of the devil. Mr. Lovett traced a connexion between this fact and the Parliamentary custom which only allows a member to be named which he has done wrong.

The Admiral salutes the empty quarter-deck for the same reason that the Venetian fisherman decorates part of his boat with a gaudy sacred painting. It represents a part sacred to the gods. It is futile to christen a ship with champagne. Port wine is the proper thing to use, for its colour represents the blood of the cock, or, in older times, the blood of the human sacrifice which used to be splashed upon a boat and left there to be removed by the sea god's waves.

The horseshoes placed on Nelson's Victory and on the *Endymion* as on all other boats, owed part of their value to the age-long connexion between horses and the sea.

One speaker, referring to the fact that every warship had its mascot, said that these must not be duplicated. There was a very pretty quarrel between the destroyers *Lark* and *Laverock* because each claimed the lark as mascot, but Mr. Lovett pointed out that very many boats had black cat mascots.

There are still old women who sell wind to sailors. The charm is a knotted cord, but the becalmed fisherman who unties all the knots and releases a gale is at a loss to tie the wind up again. The amber hearts, the small bones of sheep known as Thor's hammers, and gold earrings, are all supposed to be charms against drowning, though most fishermen will not learn to swim because "if a man is going to be drowned he will be."

It is very difficult to get men to talk about these superstitions because they think it unlucky, but Mr. Lovett has collected a good deal of information about soldiers' mascots, and he had an old story about a domino, a four-six, picked up by a Sydney soldier outside his door as he left home, which had brought him safely through his campaigns and brought good luck to its successive owners.

On May 14th I broke off by telegraph all negotiations for an armistice. The Ukrainians had behaved themselves as an armistice was absolutely impossible. The oppression, violence, cruelty, and crimes committed by them are without parallel. Wounded soldiers were buried alive in a wood near Lwow. Which of us has not heard of the young officer Losia, who, when wounded, was taken prisoner, and, after dreadful tortures, was also buried alive. The day before yesterday I had news of a young man who was known to me as a child, the 24-year-old Wolsky, who was taken as a hostage, first tortured, and then knouted. He received 110 blows, and finally died a martyr's death, together with sixteen of his comrades, killed by the Ukrainian soldiers in Zloczow. Yesterday news came which brought mourning to our Ministerial colleague Linge. His wife's sister was murdered in Kolomia.

Gentlemen, I am far from blaming the Ukrainian people for such crimes. It was not they who made such an army. Other people made it for them. (A Voice: "The Germans.") But speaking of the Ukrainians, I must state that people who do such monstrous deeds cannot be treated as an enemy. Thus our Polish expedition into East Galicia is not a war, but a punitive expedition against bandits from whose oppression both the Polish and the Ruthenian population must be set free before law and order can be set up on this immemorial Polish territory. Law and order will quickly be introduced there by every possible means. We are, at least for the moment, strong there, but we shall not abuse this strength. None of us think of retaliation or revenge, nor would Polish sentiment ever permit such a thing. There should be liberty, equality, and justice for everybody. And in this spirit and with this wish I ask the honourable Sejm to vote in favour of autonomy for East Galicia, and at the same time I ask for powers for the Polish Government to open peace negotiations with any Government in Ukraina that shows moral strength and inspires confidence. I have finished.—Daily Telegraph.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 11th.

AT 9.15 P.M.

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& Friday, 15th, tickets dated 7th & 8th, will be used for 14th &
15th, respectively.The first performance will take place on SATURDAY, the 9th,
at 9.15 p.m.

[1085]

PRINCE IN WALES.
WONDERFUL WELCOME.[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT.]

CARDIFF, June 24th.

Rhondda Valley must still be filled with the echoes of cheers and Welsh music. It has been a wonderful day, and the Prince of Wales must have enjoyed every moment. The fervour of the people has found expression in remarkable forms, and incidents have occurred with spontaneity worthy of Welsh tradition. Lonely houses on the mountain sides have had their decorations. Township after township has displayed a profusion of flags, and from the winding-gear towering high above the pits that abound in the rich coalfields miners have hung out their banners. Thousands of children have assembled in valleys, and scurried about the streets of "flood" towns. The Prince of Wales, ceased in one village before they have been taken up by another. They have strewn flowers in front of the Prince's motor-car, while their elders have joined in the demonstration, which will be memorable in the Rhondda Valley.

The Prince has shown himself one in spirit with his people. He has been brought into the closest association with the life of the collier. "I know what a strenuous life that of a miner is," he remarked this afternoon. "I have already tried to do some work with the pick. Everywhere his Royal Highness has been received with the greatest enthusiasm, and 'good lad' was the oft-repeated comment of the workers.

OUR SOLDIER PRINCE.

In a day crowded with incidents there are two outstanding features, the descent of the Cymmer pit at Porth by the Prince, and his inspection of eight thousand discharged and demobilised soldiers, amid the hills at Tonypany. When his Royal Highness reached the working face in the mine he found that colliers had written on a piece of timber "Welcome to our Soldier Prince." Immediately he saw it he smiled, and asked if anyone had a piece of chalk. The miners in the stall rushed forward with a piece, and he wrote beneath the miners' greeting, "Thank you." Edward, Prince of Wales, was many impromptu incidents of this kind, as well as impromptu speeches that appealed to the emotions and the imagination of the Welsh people.

His Royal Highness left Cardiff at half-past nine in the morning, accompanied by Sir Rhys Williams, M.P., and attended by Lord Claud Hamilton, and Sir Godfrey Thomas. The first part of the journey was through Rhondda Fach as far as Mardy, and a return was made to Porth for the descent into the mine of Insoley Limited at noon. There was a remarkable scene when the Prince appeared at the pit top in overalls and carrying a silver electric lamp which a few minutes before had been presented to him by the company. The colliery was brightly decorated, and as his Royal Highness walked towards the shaft men burst into song. There has been remarkable singing to-day in the bowels of the earth as well as above. After the Prince had inspected the surface workings, he proceeded to the mouth of the pit. The Prince and the members of his party descended amidst song and cheers. Accompanying him were Mr. North Lewis, the chairman of the company; Mr. J. Dyer Lewis, Inspector of Mines; Major Watts Morgan, M.P.; D.S.O.; Lord Claud Hamilton, and Sir Godfrey Thomas. They descended about 450 yards to the bottom of the shaft, where the Prince experienced another enthusiastic welcome from a group of colliers.

GREETINGS UNDERGROUND.

Frequently the Prince was cordially greeted by the underground workers. On reaching the face he saw men engaged in getting coal by machinery, and the Prince was explained to him both by members of the company as well as the miners, with whom the Prince got into conversation.

It was not intended that such an interesting occasion should pass without a permanent record, so arrangements were made for a flash-light photograph. The Prince was conducted to a position alongside a tram, and the picture was about to be taken when his Royal Highness observed that the miners were not in the scope of the camera. He considered their inclusion absolutely essential, and at his request they were assembled and formed part of the group. These operations took place near a comparatively new seam of coal. The Prince had previously visited the seam, which was first worked in the year 1857, and was consequently named "The Jubilee." Mr. North Lewis now asked his Royal Highness if he would allow the new seam to be called "Prince of Wales." His Royal Highness readily consented, and the announcement of his consent was greeted with more cheers. The party spent nearly an hour in the mine.

A luncheon was subsequently held in a large marquee in honour of the Prince, at which Mr. North Lewis presided. While on his way to this the Prince met Mabon, Mr. W. Abraham, M.P., who greeted him in Welsh, the English translation of his greeting being "Good morning to the Prince of our Cymric hills." The Prince thanked him, and after a few moments' conversation passed into the marquee, where a large number of guests had assembled. Mr. North Lewis, in proposing "The King," said they were honoured by the presence of his Majesty's son, and he was going to ask his Royal Highness to take this message to the King: "The heart of the Rhondda beats sound and true with loyalty and devotion, as every other part of his mighty Empire." (Cheers.)

RHONDDA'S PART IN THE WAR.

The Chairman next proposed "Long Life, Health, and Happiness to the Prince of Wales." The Prince of Wales in reply said:—
"I must thank you all very much for the kind way in which you have drunk my health and I am grateful to the directors of the Insoley Company, the United National Collieries Limited, and the Lewis Merthyr Consolidated Collieries for the compliment they have paid me here on my first visit to the Rhondda Valley."

It is not my fault that this is my first visit; it is the fault of the war. I was very sorry, when you kindly invited me last year, that I could not come then. I left Windsor Castle yesterday morning, and the King and Queen both made me promise to tell all in the Rhondda Valley how much they enjoyed their last visit. (Cheers.) I can assure you that I am enjoying myself very much to-day, and that I have been very interested in my descent of the Cymmer pit. It is not the first time I have been down a pit, and I know what a strenuous life that of a miner is. I have already tried to do some work with a pick. (Laughter.) I am very grateful to you for the silver lamp that you have been kind enough to give me, and I am very gratified that you have called the new seam which I saw the Prince of Wales seam. (Cheers.) You have made some nice references to me to my family. You have also referred to the war. As a Service man I want to say how much I am looking forward this afternoon to seeing several thousands of discharged and demobilised men. (Cheers.) I know what a splendid part the Rhondda Valley played throughout the war. Thousands of men I know up and fought magnificently. The Welsh Guards, of which I have the honour of being colonel, was very largely recruited here, and you all know what the 38th Division, with which I was very closely associated on several occasions, did. (Cheers.) Then those who were left at home worked hard, too, and, as I said before, it is a strenuous life that they lead in the Rhondda Valley.

But now the war is over we must not forget our duty to our ex-service men. (Cheers.) I know what these men have done. Many of them, I am glad to say, have returned safe and sound, but unfortunately some of them have returned disabled through wounds and sickness. But I know that they are looked after in the Rhondda Valley. (Cheers.) Another question which interests me very much is the housing question. I was very glad to see how they have gone into two cottages this morning, and they were very nice cottages. (Cheers.) But there is no doubt that we want more houses to alleviate overcrowding, and we want better houses for the improvement of sanitation. (Cheers.) I know that those who have the matter in their hands are working at it very hard. (Cheers.) I am not going to make a long speech. (Go on, and cheers.) We have got that splendid Welsh anthem, "Hen wlad fy Nhadau." (Loud cheers)—on the programme, to be sung by the Wattstown Male Voices Party, we have also been entertained by the Cymmer Colliery Band, which should like to congratulate me. But I do want to say how touched I have been by the splendid welcome I have received this morning on the route, and how very grateful I am. I am sorry I could not stop longer, but I am looking forward to coming again very soon to the Rhondda Valley. (Loud cheers.)

Earlier in the day when his Royal Highness passed through Porth on his way up the Rhondda Fach an interesting incident occurred. He was met by 250 discharged soldiers, who, headed by a band, formed a procession in front of his car and marched a considerable distance. This was one of the many events that occurred during the day not in the programme. The Prince got out of his car, the men were drawn up, and there was a brief inspection and a few minutes' conversation with the ex-soldiers. His Royal Highness then passed through a long string of townships until Mardy was reached, and there a number of ex-service men assembled, two of whom were decorated by the Prince. Company Sergeant-Major Voyle of the 13th Welsh Regiment, received the D.C.M. and M.C., and Corporal Joseph Henry Davis of the 7th Welsh Regiment, received the D.C.M. On returning from Mardy, the Prince made two calls unexpectedly, at Ferndale first, at the house of a signalman engaged on the Taff Railway, and next at the dwelling of a collier. The afternoon was spent in the Rhondda Fach, and, if anything, the enthusiasm in the larger Valley was greater than that witnessed in the morning. On his way to Treherbert the Prince made a brief stay at Treurky, where the Welsh Calvinist Methodists were in General Assembly, and the Moderator and other officials were presented to him. From Treherbert the journey was continued towards Tonypany, and a stop was made at Glyncornel, the residence of Mr. Heedley Craker, for tea. Thousands of children were assembled in the grounds waving flags, and while tea was partaken of vocal music of a high order was rendered by members of the Williamstown Male Voice Party, prize-winners at the National Eisteddfod. There was no scene more brilliant than that presented by the vast company of juveniles within these grounds.

A PAIR OF BOOTS.

A move was next made towards Tonypany, where, after inspecting 120 disabled men, the Prince proceeded to a large open space known as the De Winton Field. There 8,000 demobilised men from different parts of the great conflict were assembled. They gave him a splendid reception. His Royal Highness moved freely among them, and was presented with a pair of boots specially made for him at the local training centre for disabled men. This scene among Welsh hills was an inspiring one, particularly when the young Prince mounted a platform in order to deliver a brief address. He said:—

"I know what you have all done. Every man in the Rhondda who was allowed to join joined up. (A Voice: 'Good ad, and cheers.') I know that you all fought magnificently. I saw a great many of you in France with the Welsh Guards, the 2nd Division, and other battalions. (Cheers.) I congratulate you all and especially those splendid men who have been decorated. I see a tremendous number of Military Medals, D.O.M.'s and other decorations. I congratulate you and I welcome you back to your native land and your respective countries, for which you have fought so well."

There was another demonstration as the Prince joined his car and departed from Tonypany. This was his last engagement, and he returned to Cardiff shortly after six o'clock. There he was warmly greeted by the citizens as he proceeded to the Castle.

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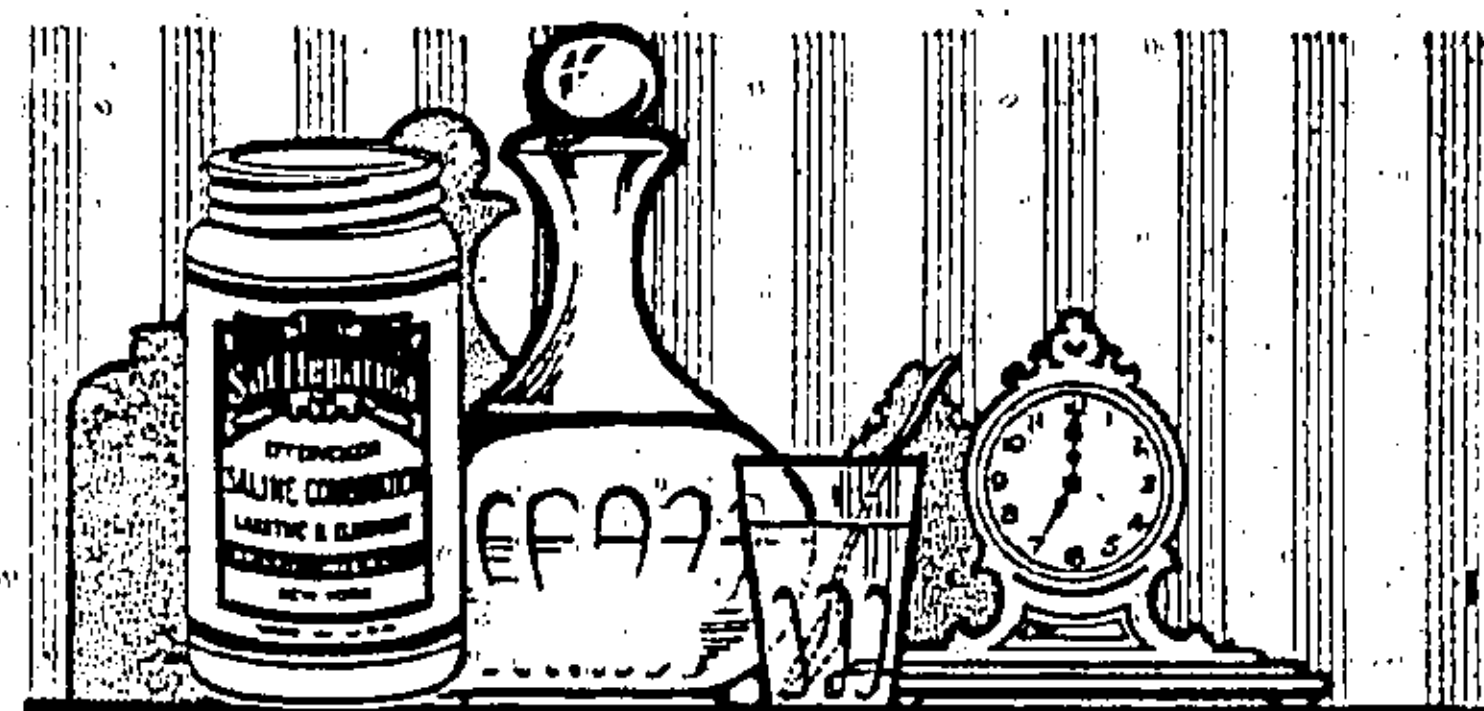
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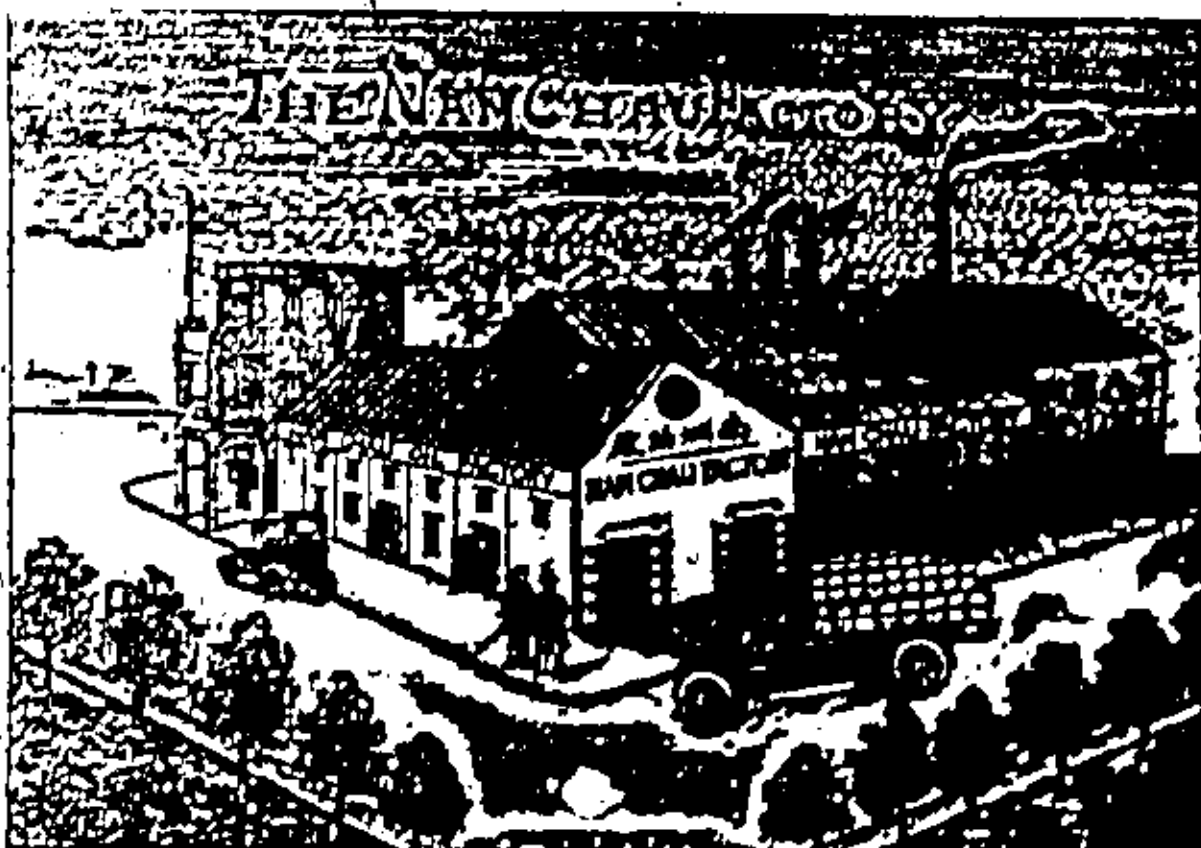
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NAGOYA	26th August	24th Sept.	7th Oct.
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FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

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ARRATOON APCAR

2nd Sept. 25th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.	Leave Hongkong about	SHANGHAI & KOBE
ARRATOON APCAR	11th August	—do—
LIOLA	29th August	—do—

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (calling Manila) ... Friday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

KITANO MARU (calling Malacca) ... Saturday, 9th Aug. at Noon.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 10th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 6th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HWAH WU ... Wednesday, 6th August.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Middle of August.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
GRINYO MARU	31,000	Aug. 13th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	Aug. 24th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, RALFO, CALLO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANTO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone Nos. 274 and 275.

T. DAIGO, Manager
(Queen's Building)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTEOS" ... 20,000	On or about 18th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ.

"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 23rd Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
(Queen's Building)

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th August.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 23rd August.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASATO MARU" ... Wednesday, 13th August.

"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SAIGON BANGKOK SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 14th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Friday, 15th Aug. at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 22nd, 1919.

"CHINA" Sept. 11th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

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